



**THE**  
**PANJAB**  
**University Calendar.**  
**1894-95.**



**LAHORE:**  
Printed for the University  
**AT THE MUJID-I-AM PRESS,**  
**MDCCCXCIV.**



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THE  
Panjab University  
CALENDAR  
FOR  
1894-95.

OCTOBER, 1894.		
1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB INCORPORATED, 1862. University Vacation ends.
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

## NOVEMBER, 1894.

1	Thur.	[Licentiate-in-Law and LL. B. Examinations <i>Last day of Application for Preliminary, First Certificate.</i>
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	<i>Last day of Application for Middle School Examination.</i>
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY INCORPORATED, 1889.
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	



DECEMBER, 1894.		
1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	Preliminary, First Certificate, Licentiate-in-Law and LL. B. Examinations begin.
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	Christmasday.
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	[LL. B Examinations Results declared.
31	Mon.	Preliminary, First Certificate. Licentiate-in-Law and

JANUARY, 1895.

1	Tues.	<b>Set's Year's Day.</b>
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	<b>Middle School Examination begins.</b>
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	<b>UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.</b>
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

## FEBRUARY, 1895.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	<b>Sun.</b>	[Examinations. <i>Last day of Application for Entrance and Intermediate</i>
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	<b>Sun.</b>	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	<b>Sun.</b>	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	<b>Sun.</b>	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	

MARCH, 1895.		
1	Fri.	
2	Sat	<i>Last day of Application for Oriental Titles Examinations</i>
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	Middle School Examination Results declared.
8	Fri.	<i>Last day of Application for Vernacular Language Examinations.</i>
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Entrance, Intermediate and Degree Examinations begin.
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

## APRIL, 1895.

1	Mon.	<b>Oriental Titles Examinations begin. <i>Last day of Application</i> for L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations.</b>
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	<b>Vernacular Language Examinations begin.</b>
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	<i>Last day of Application</i> for Examinations in Civil [Engineering.
14	Sun.	<b>Examinations for L. M. S. and M. B. begin. Degree Examinations Results declared.</b>
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	<b>Intermediate Examination Results declared.</b>
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	<b>Entrance Examination Results declared. Oriental Titles Examinations Results declared.</b>
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

MAY, 1895.

1	Wed.	
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Vernacular Language Examinations Results declared.
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Examinations in Civil Engineering begin. L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations Results declared.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	
31	Fri.	

AUGUST, 1895.

1	Thur.	<b>University Vacation begins.</b>
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	<b>Sun.</b>	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	<b>Sun.</b>	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	<b>Sun.</b>	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	<b>Sun.</b>	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun	
30	Mon.	



OCTOBER, 1895.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	<b>Sun.</b>	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB INCORPORATED, 1882. University Vacation ends.
13	<b>Sun.</b>	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	<b>Sun.</b>	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	<b>Sun.</b>	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

## NOVEMBER, 1895.

1	Fri.	[Licentiate-in-Law and LL. B. Examinations. <i>Last day of Application for Preliminary, First Certificate.</i>
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	<i>Last day of Application for Middle School Examination.</i>
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY INCORPORATED, 1889.
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

## DECEMBER, 1895.

1	Sun.	[Law and LL. B. Examinations begin. Preliminary, First Certificate, Licentiate in
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	Christmas day.
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	[LL. B. Examinations Results declared. Preliminary, First Certificate, Licentiate-in-Law and
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

**SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.**

**17**

**II. SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1894-95.**

EXAMINATIONS.	Last date for applications to reach Registrar's Office.	Examinations begin.	Results to be declared on.
Middle School Examination ... ..	7th Nov. 1894	7th January 1895.	7th March 1895
Entrance Examination .. ..	4th Feb. 1895	18th March 1895	29th April 1895
Intermediate Examination ... ..	Do.	Do.	22nd April 1895
B. O. L., B. A., M. O. L. and M. A. Examinations ... ..	21st January 1895.	Do.	15th April 1895
Prejna, Visharada, Shastri, Maulvi, Maulvi Alim and Maulvi Fazil Examinations.	2nd March 1895	1st April 1895	29th April 1895
Munshi, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil Examinations	Do.	14th April 1895	1st May 1895
First Examination for L. M. S. and M. B. ... ..	1st April 1895	25th April 1895	13th May 1895
Second Examination for L. M. S. and M. B. ... ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
First Examination in Civil Engineering ... ..	13th April 1895	13th May 1894	10th June 1895
Second Examination in Civil Engineering ... ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Examinations in Vernacular Languages ... ..	8th March 1895	8th April 1894	6th May 1895
Preliminary Examination in Law ... ..	3rd Nov. 1894	3rd Decr. 1894	31st Decr. 1894
First Certificate in Law Examination... ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Licentiate in Law and LL. B. Examinations ... ..	Do.	Do.	Do.

### III. ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

---

#### CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with gold tassel.

#### VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—The same with silver lace and tufts,

Cap.—The same with silver tassel.

#### REGISTRAR.

Gown.—The same with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black cloth academic cap with black silk tassel.

#### FELLOWS.

Gown.—A dark purple (almost black) silk gown with full sleeves (similar to the Oxford M. A.)

Scarf.—Of the same, with gold fringed ends.

Cap.—Same as for Registrar.

*Note 1.*—If they are Graduates of any University, they will wear their own hood, also Cap as for Registrar.

*Note 2.*—The scarf to be worn across the body over the left shoulder.

#### GRADUATES.

##### *Bachelor of Oriental Learning.*

Gown.—Gown as for B. A.

Sash.—Similar to M. O. L. with light yellow silk border and fringe.

##### *Master of Oriental Learning.*

Gown.—The same as for M. A.

Sash.—In lieu of hood, he will wear a sash, 15 inches wide of the same color and texture as the gown, but bordered an inch wide with claret colored silk, fringed with the same.

*Doctor of Oriental Learning.*

**Gown.**—The same as for Doctor of Literature.

**Sash.**—Fuller, with scarlet border and fringe.

*Note.*—Where the holder of a degree of D. O. L. does not take up English, he will wear a pagri as for M.A. and B.A.

In other cases a cap will be worn like B.A. and M.A., or a pagri as above at the option of the Graduate.

**European D. O. L.**—Hood or sash at his option.

*Bachelor of Arts.*

**Gown.**—A gown like the M. A., but with less full sleeves and made of stuff of the same color (pattern similar to Oxford B. A.)

**Hood.**—The same, lined with light yellow silk.

**Cap.**—Black stuff academic cap or pagri with yellow border.

*Note.*—Other degrees, such as Science, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, will have a distinctive lining to the hood, but the rest of the dress will be the same as above; stuff for the lower degrees; silk being optional for the higher.

*Master of Arts.*

**Gown.**—The same as for Fellows, with plain sleeves, (no scarf).

**Hood.**—The same color and texture lined with claret colored silk. (Cambridge shape modified).

**Cap.**—Black silk academic cap, silk tassel, or pagri of white with border, the same color as the gown, at his option.

*Doctor of Literature.*

**Gown.**—The same as for Fellows.

**Hood.**—The same as for M. A. with scarlet silk lining.

*Bachelor of Laws.*

**Gown.**—Same as for B. A.

**Hood.**—White silk, with lining of blue silk.

**Cap.**—Black stuff academical cap.

*Doctor of Laws.*

**Gown.**—A scarlet cloth gown, with full sleeves.

**Hood.**—Scarlet silk hood.

**Cap.**—Black velvet academical cap.

*Doctor of Medicine.*

Gown.—Same as for Fellows.

Hood.—Lined with purple silk or satin.

*Bachelor of Medicine.*

Gown.—As for M. A. with sleeves full.

Hood.—Lined with purple cloth.

## ORIENTAL LITERARY TITLES.

*Maulvis.**Tight (Apple) Green Chogha and Pagri.*

Maulvi Fazil.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha, black border in three lines, each line being half an inch wide with half an inch interval.

Maulvi Alim.—Long Cloth Chogha; border in two lines as above.

Maulvi.—The same; single border.

Quzi.—The same, silver or gold border; round collar according to standing.

*Pandits.**Straw color Yellow Chogha and Pagri.*

Shastri.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi Fazil.

Visharada.—Long Cloth Chogha; border as for Maulvi Alim.

Prajna.—Long Cloth Chogha; border as for Maulvi.

Pradvivak.—Long Cloth, silver or gold border; round collar according to standing.

*Munshis.**White Chogha and Pagri.*

Munshi Fazil.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi Fazil.

Munshi Alim.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi Alim.

Munshi.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi.

*Bhais.*

White, with yellow border as above.

Two rosettes, same color as border, in lower corners of Chogha.

*Hakims.*

White, with blue borders and blue rosettes.

*Vaidyas.*

White, with red borders and rosettes.

*Licentiates-in-Law and Medicine.*

Black Alpaca students' gown, no sleeves; white pagri.

*Undergraduates.*

Arts.—Black Alpaca Choghas.

Oriental.—White Choghas.

*Readers & Translators who are not Graduates.*

Choghas of dark purple material. (If graduates, they wear the gown of their respective degrees, *plus* a silver border round the collar, as a sign of office).

*Note.*—When a Maulvi, Pandit, Munshi, Bhai, &c., has passed any Arts Examination, this will be denoted by one or more stripes on the breast of his Chogha.

One stripe, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for Entrance.

Two stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for the Intermediate Examination.

Three stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for High Proficiency (or on B O. L. or B A. gown).

Four stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for Honors (or on M. O. L. or M. A. gown).

A Maulvi who has passed, say, any of the Munshi Examinations of a lower grade, such as a Maulvi Fazil having passed a Munshi Examination, will wear—

One stripe, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of white cotton for Munshi.

Two stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of white cotton for Munshi Alim.

Similarly the Sanskrit Examinations will be marked by yellow, and the Arabic by green stripes, the Gurmukhi with violet, the Hakim with blue, the Vaidya with red, &c.

---



# IV. ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XIX of 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on  
5th October 1882.)*

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**An Act to establish and incorporate the  
University of the Panjab:**

Whereas an Institution, styled at first the Lahore

Preamble.

University College, but subsequently the Panjab University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjab, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction:

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December 1869, published in the *Panjab Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes of the Panjab, and, it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licences and marks of honour;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and the property, moveable and immovable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title and Com- 1. This Act may be called the  
mencement. Panjab University Act, 1882; and  
it shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Lahore  
Establishment and and the Governor-General for the  
incorporation of Uni- time being shall be the Patron of  
versity. the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a  
Vice-Chancellor and such number of Fellows as may be  
determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the  
name of the University of the Panjab, having perpetual  
succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and  
hold property, moveable or immoveable, to transfer the  
same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for  
the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such  
day as the Local Government may, by notification in the  
official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

3. All the property, moveable and immoveable, held  
Property of Panjab at the date at which the University  
University College to comes into existence by or in trust  
vest in University. for the Panjab University College  
shall, on that date, become the property of the University,  
to be administered by it for the purposes of the University,  
subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which  
and the purposes to which, that property or any part  
thereof is to be applied.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for the  
Chancellor. time being shall be the Chancellor  
of the University; and the first  
Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston  
Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order  
of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian  
Empire, Doctor of Laws.

5. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the  
Vice-Chancellor. Fellows as the Chancellor may, from  
time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (4), he shall  
hold office for two years from the date of his appoint-

ment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) But if a Vice-Chancellor leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

(4) James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjab, shall be deemed to have been appointed the Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1884.

6. The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

(a) every person who has held the office of Chancellor and all persons for the time being holding such offices under Government as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf ;

(b) persons whom the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the Panjab University, original promoters of the movement in favor of the establishment of the Panjab University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art, or for zeal in the cause of education ;

(c) such persons (if any) as may, from time to time, be elected by the Senate of the University, and approved by the Chancellor ; and

(d) the representatives, for the time being with the Government of the Panjab, of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Provided that—

(1) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall never be less than fifty ; and

(2) the number of persons for the time being elected under clause (c) shall never exceed the number for time being appointed under clause (b).

*Explanation.*—The succession to an office notified under clause (a,) of a person elected under clause (c), or appointed under clause (b), does not affect his position for the purposes of the second clause of this proviso.

7. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section six, clause (a) ; and

(2) the persons named in Part II of that schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section six, be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause (b) or (c) of section six.

8. (1) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate for the time being in India, cancel the appointment of any Fellow appointed under section six, clause (b) or clause (c) ; and the Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or amend any notification issued under section six, clause (a) or clause (d).

(2) If any Fellow appointed under section six, clause (b) or clause (c), and not being a person named in Part II of the schedule to this Act, leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management, and exercise that superintendence, in accordance with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or Chairman at Meeting in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by a majority of the Fellows present at the meeting, shall preside as Chairman.

11. Every question which comes before the Senate at a Proceedings at meeting shall be decided by a majority Meetings of Senate. of the votes of the members present, and of such members for the time being in India as may have sent proxies in accordance with the Rules for the time being in force under this Act; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote :

Provided that no question shall be decided at any such meeting unless fourteen members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

12. Subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations Appointment of Syn- for the time being in force under dicate, Faculties, Exa- this Act, the Senate may, from time miners and Officers. to time,—

(1) constitute an Oriental Faculty and Faculties of Arts, Law, Science, Medicine, and Engineering ;

(2) appoint, or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate ;

(3) appoint, suspend and remove a Registrar ;

(4) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of,—

(a) Examiners, Officers and servants of the University, and

(b) Professors and Lecturers in connection with the University.

The first Registrar shall be Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law.

13. The Syndicate shall be the Executive Committee Functions of Syn- of the Senate, and may discharge dicate. such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

14. Subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for Power to confer the time being in force under this degrees, &c., after Act, the Senate may confer on all examination. persons who have passed such examinations in the University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under this Act—

(a) in the Oriental Faculty, the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Oriental Learning ;

(b) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature ;

And, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(c) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws ;

(d) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science ;

(e) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine ;

(f) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

The Senate may also confer—

(g) such diplomas, Oriental literary titles and licenses as may be prescribed by any Rules for the time being in force under this Act ; and

(h) such marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art as may be prescribed by those Rules.

15. Notwithstanding anything in section 14, the Senate

may confer degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses or marks of honour, as provided by that section, on any persons who have in the year 1882, before the passing of this Act, passed such examinations prescribed by the Panjab University College as may be sufficient to satisfy the Senate that they are persons qualified in point of learning to obtain those degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses or marks of honour.

16. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, but subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, the Senate may, in the Oriental Faculty and the Faculties of Arts and Law, grant the degree of Doctor to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for that degree :

Provided that—

(1) a resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Senate that the person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive that degree; and

(2) in the case of degrees in the Faculty of Law, the Senate has been empowered by the Governor-General in Council to grant such degrees after examination.

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance in the University and continu-

Power to levy fees.   
ance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the Rules or Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

18. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the

Power to make Sta-   
tutes, Rules and Regu-   
lations.   
passing of this Act, and may from time to time thereafter, make Statutes, Rules and Regulations consistent with this Act touching—

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat ;

(b) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties and remuneration of the Registrar, Examiners, Professors, Lecturers, Officers and servants ;

(c) the appointment, constitution and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties ;

(d) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University ;

(e) the examinations to be passed, and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees ;

(f) the examinations to be passed, and other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour, respectively ;

(g) the conduct of examinations for degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour ; and

(h) generally all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be reduced into writing, and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—



(a) in the case of Statutes, and of Rules and Regulations made under clause (e) of this section, after they have been confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and

(b) in the case of all other Rules and Regulations, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government,

be binding on all persons, members of the University, or admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, no Statutes, Rules or Regulations have been made and sanctioned, or (as the case may be) made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such Statutes, Rules or Regulations touching that matter as it thinks fit; and, subject, in the case of Statutes, and of Rules and Regulations touching the matters mentioned in clause (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, those Statutes, Rules or Regulations shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or (as the case may be) made, confirmed and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to re-

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act, Statutes, Rules and Regulations.	quire that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time
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being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may (among other things) annul, by a notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding, which is not in conformity with this Act and the said Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

20. All appointments made under section five, all

Notifications in certain cases.	appointments made or cancelled under section six, clauses (b) and (c),
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and section eight, all degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary

titles or licenses conferred under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, and all Statutes, Rules and Regulations made under section eighteen, shall be notified in the official Gazette ; wherein also, the record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Senate shall be duly published.

21. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted **Annual Accounts.** once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct,

22. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjab University College shall, so far as **Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules & Regulations.** they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to be Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, and shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the University comes into existence, unless they are sooner repealed by a Statute made in accordance with section eighteen.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 7.)

### PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section six, clause (a):—

The office of—

Judge of the Chief Court, Panjab ;  
 Financial Commissioner of the Panjab ;  
 Surgeon-General of the Panjab ;  
 Commissioner of Lahore ;  
 Commissioner of Delhi ;  
 Commissioner of Amritsar ;  
 Accountant-General of the Panjab ;  
 Director of Public Instruction, Panjab ;  
 Principal of the Lahore Government College ;  
 Principal of the Lahore Medical College ;  
 Inspectors of Schools in the Panjab ;  
 Deputy Commissioner of Lahore ;  
 Deputy Commissioner of Delhi ;  
 Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

## PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under section six, clause (b) or (c).—

His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India ;

His Highness Maharaja Rajinder Singh, of Patiala ;

His Highness Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan, of Bahawalpur, G.C.S.I. ;

His Highness Raja Raghubir Singh, of Jhind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India ;

His Highness Raja Hira Singh, of Nabha, G.C.S.I. ;

His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala ;

Raja Bije Sen, of Mandi ;

Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla ;

Raja Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot ;

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan ;

Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., Atariwala ;

Munshi Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur ;

Maluz-ul-Ulama-ul-Fuzala Sardar Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Badhaur ;

Major-General Henry Prevost Bahbago, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Punjab ;

David Graham Barkley, Esquire, LL.D., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;

Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I. ;

Right Reverend Edward Bickersteth, D.D. ;

Charles Boulnois, Esquire, late Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ;

Sardar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwalia ;

Arthur Brandroth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ;

Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D. ;

John Scarlett Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ;

Reverend Robert Clark, M.A. ;

John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service ;

Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ;

Surgeon-General Alexander Morrison Dallas ;

Manuel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;

Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its Dependencies ;

Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I. ;

Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A., C.B. ;

Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its Dependencies ;

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Bar-at-Law ;

Reverend C. W. Foreman, D.D. ;

The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore ;

Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan;  
 Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B.;  
 Lt. Col. Leopold John Henry Grey, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps;  
 Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service;  
 Pandit Gura Prasada;  
 Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hadi Husain Khan;  
 Raja Harbans Singh;  
 Kaur Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia;  
 Thomas Hastings, Esq., M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals;  
 Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;  
 Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D.;  
 Mir Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur;  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd;  
 Reverend W. Hooper, M.A.;  
 Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D.;  
 Munshi Hukm Chand, Rai Bahadur;  
 Sodhi Hukm Singh;  
 Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbotson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;  
 Raja Jahandad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Ghakkar;  
 Khan Bahadur Agha Kalbabid Khan;  
 Fakir Saiyid Qamar-ud-din Khan;  
 Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M.I. C.E.;  
 Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah;  
 Baba Khem Singh, C.I.E., Bedi;  
 John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, C. I. E.;  
 Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.B.;  
 Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., D.O.L.;  
 Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esquire, M.A.;  
 Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;  
 James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;  
 General Robert MacLagan, R.W., late Secretary to Government, Panjab, Public Works Department;  
 Major-General Charles Arthur McMahon;  
 The Ven'ble Henry James Mathew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore;  
 Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E.;  
 Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda;  
 John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire;  
 Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju;  
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan;  
 Mashir-ud-daula Muntaz-ul-Mulk Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Husain;  
 Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.;  
 Rai Mul Singh;  
 Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash;  
 Babu Navina Chandra Rai;

Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., Kaziibash  
 Major Edward Newbery ;  
 Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Henry Edward Perkins, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Henry Meredith Flowden, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law ; Judge, Chief  
 Court, Panjab ;  
 Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E. ;  
 Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and  
 Settlement Commissioner, Panjab ;  
 Honorary-Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur ;  
 Diwan Ram Nath ;  
 William Henry Rattigan, Esq., M.A., F.R.D., Barrister-at-Law ;  
 Pandit Rikhi Kesh ;  
 Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I. ;  
 Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh ;  
 Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esq., Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Brigade-Surgeon John Barclay Scriven, late Civil Surgeon, Lahore ;  
 David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge,  
 Chief Court, Panjab ;  
 John Sine, Esquire, M.A. ;  
 Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian Medical  
 Service ;  
 John Watt Smyth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;  
 Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law ;  
 Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the Bengal  
 Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;  
 Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service,  
 Barrister-at-Law ;  
 Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Major Isaac Peat Westmorland, R.E. ;  
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young ;  
 William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service ;  
 Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.

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## V.

## STATUTES.

I.—The University of the Panjab has been incorporated with the special object of promoting—

- i—the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages of the Panjab ;
- ii—the improvement and extension of a Vernacular literature generally ;
- iii—the enlightened study of the Eastern Classical languages and literature ;
- iv—the study of the English language and literature ;
- v—instruction and examination, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages, and through the medium of English in all subjects which cannot, with advantage, be taught in the Vernacular ;
- vi—the association of the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

II.—The Senate of the University, in conjunction with the Educational Officers of Government, shall consider and advise the Government in all matters relating to education (including primary as well as higher education) which may be referred to it by Government.

III.—The Rules and Regulations for instruction and examination, prescribed by the University, shall conform to the following principles :—

- i—that provision shall be made for instruction and examination through the medium both of the Vernacular languages of the Panjab and of English ;
- ii—that in order to discourage superficial scholarship, candidates shall be required to possess a sufficient knowledge of subjects, and not a mere acquaintance with particulars

text-books; and provision shall be made for oral as well as written examinations in all subjects in which this can be done with advantage;

- iii—that in teaching and examining in languages, *composition and translation*, and in the case of living languages, a *colloquial knowledge* of such languages shall form prominent features;
- iv—that the number of obligatory subjects in any examination shall be as few as possible consistently with the attainment of a proper educational standard;
- v—that the written examinations and, as far as practicable, the oral examinations, shall be conducted by persons other than those who have been engaged in teaching the candidates;
- vi—that the passing of the Entrance Examination shall be a necessary condition before any candidate may present himself for the Intermediate Examination; and the passing of the Intermediate Examination shall be a necessary condition before any candidate may present himself for any Degree Examination; and that the passing of the prescribed Degree Examination shall be a necessary condition before such degree (other than a degree provided for by Section 16 of Act XIX of 1882) is conferred by the Senate. *Provided that the Syndicate may permit the admission of any candidate who has passed the Entrance Examination of any recognised University to the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University; and, similarly, any candidate who has passed the Intermediate or other equivalent examination of any recognised University to the Examination for Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts of the Panjab University.*

IV.—The following institutions shall be maintained by the University :—

- i—An Oriental College;
- ii—A Law School;
- iii—Such other schools or colleges as the Senate may, from time to time, direct.

V.—The invested funds and other property of the University shall be managed as follows :—

- i—The Registrar shall have the custody of all sums invested on account of the University, and of all Government or other securities and documents, relating to the funds or other property of the University, and of all property of the University.

ii—All donations shall be invested, under the orders of the Senate, in Government securities, houses or land, as may be decided on from time to time by the Senate; and all securities, title-deeds, and documents of a like nature shall stand in the name of the "University of the Panjab."

iii—The funds which have become vested in the University by the operation of Section 3 of Act XIX of 1882, and the funds referred to in clause ii of this Statute, shall be deemed to constitute the Endowment Fund of the University, and the interest and profits thereof shall be devoted to defray—(1) charges imposed upon the University by the terms or conditions under which the grantors made their contributions or established the endowments; and (2) thereafter subject to the existing trusts, referred to in Section 3 of the said Act, the ordinary current expenses of the University.

VI.—The current account of the University shall include (1) the interest and profits of the Endowment Fund, (2) contributions from the Government of the nature of grants-in-aid, (3) the income from subscriptions, fees and other sources, and shall stand in the name of the Registrar of the University.\*

VII.—The current account shall be managed as follows :—

The current expenditure shall be controlled by the Syndicate in accordance with the annual budget sanctioned by the Senate; and shall be applied to all or any of the following purposes :—

- (a) The remuneration of examiners;
- (b) The payment of Readerships, Translationships and Scholarships of the University;
- (c) The bestowal of rewards for approved vernacular translations, compilations, original treatises or works of literary merit;
- (d) The purchase of approved books and periodicals;
- (e) The maintenance of the institutions mentioned in Statute IV, and the payment of grants-in-aid;
- (f) The payment of the salary of the Registrar and establishments;
- (g) The payment of such other charges as may be incurred in carrying out the purposes of the University.

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\* Amended by Financial Rules.



VIII.—The Syndicate and Registrar shall conform to such Financial Rules as may be framed by the Senate.

IX.—The *Common Seal* of the University of the Panjab shall remain in the custody of the Chancellor. It shall be affixed to Statutes, Rules, Regulations, Degree Certificates, and other documents to which such common seal is required to be attached, under the orders of the Senate and at a meeting of the Syndicate.

X.—From the dates on which these Statutes and the Rules and Regulations made under Section 18 of the Panjab University Act, 1882, respectively, come into force, the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the Panjab University College (which under Section 22 of the Act are deemed to be the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the University), heretofore in force, shall respectively be repealed.

## VI.

## RULES.

## THE SENATE.

*Meetings.*

1. A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of April of each year, at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. An annual meeting of the Senate shall be held in October of each year for the revision of the list of Fellows nominated to the several Faculties. A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of November of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted and the election of the new Syndicate shall take place.

2. A meeting of the Senate for the purpose of conferring degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honor, shall be convened for such date and time as may be fixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, from time to time, in that behalf,

3. Such other meetings shall be held as may be convened under these rules, and as may be necessary for the due disposal of business.

4. Special meetings may be convened by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or by the Syndicate, or at the request of any six Fellows of the University.

5. Should the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Syndicate or six Fellows, as aforesaid, consider a meeting of the Senate to be necessary, they shall inform the Syndicate, who shall forthwith fix a date, and the Registrar shall circulate the notice, of such date, together with the propositions to be discussed, to the Fellows of the University, at least 14 days before the date fixed for such meeting.

6. Every proposition submitted to the Registrar under the last preceding rule, or intended to be brought before any meeting of the Senate, shall be submitted to the Syndicate, who shall record their opinion thereupon, or their decision, should the matter be within their competency to decide.

*Proxies.*

7. Any member who may be unable to attend any meeting of the Senate, but who desires to have his vote upon any proposition coming before such meeting recorded thereat, shall record in writing before such meeting opposite to the proposition upon which he desires to vote, either upon the printed notice of meeting or upon a separate copy of the proposition as set out in that notice, his vote thereupon, and shall send the same to the Registrar, so as to reach that officer not later than the day previous to that fixed for the meeting at which the proposition to which the vote relates is to be considered.

8. All proxies conforming with the provisions of Rule 7 shall be laid before the meeting of Senate to which they relate, before the business of the meeting is entered upon, and shall be open to inspection by any member present at such meeting. No other proxies shall be recognised.

*Motions and Amendments.*

9. Every motion and every amendment shall be affirmative, and shall begin with the word THAT—

Every motion or amendment that is not seconded shall drop : Provided that propositions submitted by the Syndicate for the decision of the Senate, and entered upon the notice of meeting, shall be dealt with as motions before such meeting, without being proposed or seconded at such meeting.

Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and read out, and shall be delivered to the Registrar. If no member rises, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

Amendments may be submitted by proxy, as provided by Rules 7 and 8; such amendments shall be read before the meeting, but shall drop unless they be proposed and seconded, in the ordinary manner, by Fellows present at such meeting.

If any member desires that absent members should have an opportunity of voting upon any amendment which he desires to bring before the meeting, he shall submit his amendment to the Registrar not less than ten days before the date fixed for the meeting, and the Registrar shall circulate a supplementary notice at least seven days before the date of meeting to the Fellows of the University. No vote by proxy upon any amendment not so circulated shall be counted.

10. When there is an amendment, the motion as amended shall be first put to the vote; if the amendment is lost, and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion shall be put to the vote.

11. Should any amendment be carried, the question as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which further amendments may be proposed and dealt with as hereinbefore provided. Not more than one amendment shall be taken to be before the meeting at any one time.

12. A motion shall not be withdrawn without the unanimous consent of the meeting; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces it is withdrawn.

#### *Language.*

13. The proceedings at meeting shall be conducted, as far as possible, in the Vernacular. When any member addresses the meeting in English, the substance of his address shall be stated to the meeting in Vernacular, before any other speaker rises to address it.

#### *Order of Speaking.*

14. The Chairman shall control the order in which members may address the meeting, and the manner in

which the business shall be conducted. No member shall address the meeting after the Chairman has called for a vote.

15. Members, when speaking, shall stand and shall address the chair. No member shall, without the leave of the Chairman, speak more than once to any proposition, except the proposer who may speak a second time upon the conclusion of the debate in reply.

*Voting.*

16. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for a show of hands in the affirmative or negative, and shall declare the result according to his opinion.

17. Any member may then demand a division. The Chairman may give such directions for effecting a division as he shall consider expedient.

*Statutes, Rules and Regulations.*

18. In making Statutes, Rules and Regulations under Section 18 of the Panjab University Act, the following procedure shall be observed :—

- i. The Syndicate shall, after framing any proposed Statutes, Rules or Regulations, cause them to be printed and circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in India, and shall invite them to transmit their opinions thereupon to the Registrar by a date to be entered in the notice; such date shall allow not less than thirty days from the date of the issue of the notice.
- ii. On the date fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall consider the replies received, and after making such alterations as to them may seem fit, shall submit the said Statutes, Rules or Regulations, in the usual manner, to the Senate.
- iii. After such Statutes, Rules or Regulations have been passed by the Senate and published in the proceedings, the Syndicate shall affix the *Common Seal* thereto, and shall submit them to Government for sanction or confirmation and sanction, as provided in Section 18, Clause 2 (a) or (b) as the case may be.
- iv. After the necessary sanction has been received, the Statutes, Rules and Regulations so made and sanctioned shall be published in the Gazette.

- v. All Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless any other date shall be named therein as the date upon which they are to come into force.

*Election of Fellows.*

19. The following procedure shall be observed at elections of Fellows under Section 6, Clause (c), of the Panjab University Act :—

- i. When any Fellows are to be elected, the Syndicate shall circulate a notice to all Fellows of the University resident in India, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice; such time shall be not less than one month from the date of the issue of notice. The notice to be circulated under this rule shall be in the form appended hereto.
- ii. The nomination of every candidate shall be supported by not less than two Fellows of the University, who shall write the candidate's name in the form referred to in clause i. of this rule, and shall sign the same, and shall then forward it to the Registrar. The Fellow nominating a person for election shall certify that he has ascertained that the nominee is willing to be put forward for election.
- iii. On the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall prepare a list of candidates, stating in each case, the name of the proposer and seconder.
- iv. Such list shall thereupon be confidentially circulated to the Fellows of the University resident in India, with a statement of the number of vacancies, and fixing a date upon which the votes shall be counted; such date shall be not less than one month from the date of the issue of notice.
- v. Every Fellow may vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies; and shall exercise his vote by signing his name opposite the name of each candidate on the list for whom he desires to vote, and by putting a line through the names of all the candidates on the list except a number equal to or less than the number of vacancies; he shall then forward the list to the Registrar.
- vi. On the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall scrutinize the votes, and shall record the result, and shall report the same to a meeting of the Senate for final election.
- vii. Upon such election the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and shall, after such approval, be published in the Gazette.

*Proceedings.*

20. The proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded by the Registrar, and shall be submitted to the Chairman of the meeting for approval and countersignature, and shall then be published in the Gazette. Provided that the names of persons submitted to the Senate for election, or of persons elected by the Senate as Fellows of the University, shall not be published until their election shall have been approved by the Chancellor.

## THE FACULTIES.

*Constitution of Faculties.*

21. Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, Law, Medicine, Science and Engineering are hereby constituted.

21A. Fellows shall be nominated with reference to their special qualifications to one or more of the Faculties by the Senate at an annual meeting convened for this purpose in October of each year. In the case of new Fellows the nomination to Faculties shall take place at the meeting of the Senate next after their election or appointment. A list of such members shall then be communicated to the Syndicate but shall be subject to revision at the next annual meeting.

21B. In the event of new Fellows being elected or appointed during the year, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to nominate them to one or more of the Faculties subject to the sanction of the Senate, and pending such sanction the Fellows so nominated shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Faculties to which they have been nominated precisely as if their nomination had been sanctioned by the Senate.

22. The Fellows constituting each Faculty shall appoint its own President or Dean in addition to a Secretary. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of every Faculty, the Dean shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, or, in his absence and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman who shall thereupon preside at such meeting.

23. The Faculties shall, subject to the approval of the Syndicate and the control of the Senate, arrange the courses of reading and study, required under the Regulations.

*Meetings.*

24. Meetings of the members of each Faculty shall be convened by the Secretary of such Faculty as occasion may require, or as the Dean may direct. Copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who will lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate. Four members shall form a quorum at meetings of the Oriental and Arts Faculties, and three in the case of the other Faculties. The order of speaking at meetings shall be regulated by the Dean or Chairman at each meeting, and all matters shall be determined in accordance with the vote of the majority of members present, and in case of equality the Dean or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

25. Notice of meetings of any Faculty shall be given to the members of such Faculty, provided that it shall not be necessary to give notice to members who are known to be absent from the Panjab, and provided also that the proceedings at any meeting shall not be deemed to be invalidated simply by reason of a member not having received notice of such meeting.

## THE SYNDICATE.

*Constitution.*

26. The Syndicate shall be the Executive Committee of the Senate, and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, as President, and eighteen of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, subject to confirmation by the Senate, in the following proportions :—

Five by the	Oriental Faculty.
Five by the	Faculty of Arts.
Three by the	„ of Law.
Three by the	„ of Medicine.
One by the	„ of Science.
One by the	„ of Engineering.



The Senate shall elect a new Syndicate in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following.

26A. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the constitution of the Syndicate during the year, such vacancy shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Faculty whose delegate has ceased to act on the Syndicate, and such new member shall continue to act as such until the next election.

*Duties.*

27. The duties of the Syndicate shall be generally to carry out the regulations and orders of the Senate, to consider and report upon matters to be submitted for the orders of the Senate, and to carry on the current business of the University.

28. No proposal shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first considered by the Syndicate: Provided that, in the event of a proposal submitted by a Faculty not being approved by the Syndicate, the resolution of the Syndicate as well as that of the Faculty shall be submitted for the orders of the Senate: Provided further that no matter relating to any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate or Senate without having been first referred to the Faculty for opinion.

29. It shall be among the special duties of the Syndicate to submit, from time to time, for the orders of the Senate, recommendations regarding the following matters, to wit the appointment of Examiners, Scholars, Readers, or Professors; the staff of the Oriental College; the appointment of the Registrar and Assistant Registrar; the grant of degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, and licenses, and marks of honor, and of rewards for the encouragement of literature.

*Powers.*

30. As regards expenditure, the Syndicate shall have power to expend sums of money voted, by the Senate on the objects for which they have been voted, and shall further have power to transfer sums other than those voted for salaries, or which may have been given by the Donors for

special objects, not exceeding Rs. 500, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, and to transfer sums not exceeding Rs. 200 to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made. All such transfers shall be communicated at the next meeting of the Senate.

31. The Syndicate shall have power, subject to the general control of the Senate, to fix the exact time and place of examinations, and appoint all clerks and menial servants of the University; and, subject to the orders of Senate, to fill up provisionally any vacancies in the University staff which may occur.

32. The Syndicate shall, upon the recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the approval of the Senate, from time to time, prescribe the courses of reading required under the Regulations.

#### *Proceedings.*

33. Meetings shall be convened by the Registrar as occasion may require or as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor, and all proceedings at such meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor. Any Fellow of the University shall be entitled to inspect the proceedings at any meeting of the Syndicate in the Registrar's office during office hours. Five members shall form a quorum and the decision of the majority shall prevail, provided that in case of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

33A. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate at which he may be present, but in his absence the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting. The order of speaking and conduct of business shall be under the control of the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

#### BOARDS OF STUDIES.

33B. A Board of Studies shall be constituted for each Faculty, and the members of the Syndicate representing

any Faculty shall form the Board of Studies for the subjects of that Faculty, the members of the Science and Engineering Faculties forming one Board of Studies for these Faculties combined.

*Duties.*

33C. The duties of the Board of Studies for each Faculty shall be to recommend Text-books, to frame or select sample Question Papers for the guidance of Examiners after consultation with Specialists, to act as a Consultative Body in regard to all questions referred to the Faculty for opinion, to revise the courses of study, and to consider and determine all objections raised by candidates or by the Principal of any recognised Educational Institution to questions set at any Examination held by the University, in consultation with the Examiner whose question or questions is or are objected to: Provided that in the event of the Board of Studies and the Examiner not being able to agree upon the course to be adopted with respect to any question which may be considered objectionable, the decision of the Board of Studies shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor, and in the event of his disagreeing with the decision of the Board, the matter will be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final.

33D. Except in dealing with questions objected to at any Examination, the powers of the Board shall be exercised subject to the control of the Faculty concerned.

THE REGISTRAR.\*

*Appointment.*

34. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate. He shall be appointed for two years, but may from time to time be re-appointed. If a vacancy shall at any time occur, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate, subject to the orders of the Senate.

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\* Rules 34 and 33 have been modified in the case of the officer appointed to the Combined posts of Principal, Oriental College, and Registrar, Panjab University, by the Rules sanctioned by Senate Resolution 5, of 2nd June, 1893, and approved by the Panjab Government in letter, No. 11 S, dated 15th June, 1893.

*Leave.*

35. It shall be competent to the Syndicate, at their discretion, to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without inconvenience or extra expense. But in no case shall the Syndicate grant leave of absence beyond the ordinary vacation without the sanction of the Senate, and in no case shall the Registrar be allowed leave for a longer period than four months after two years' service, including vacations.

EXPLANATION.—Under this rule vacation means from 1st August to 15th October.

*Duties.*

36. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, and such property of the University, as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

37. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

38. The Registrar shall be the chief executive officer of the Senate, and shall—

- carry out all orders issued by the Senate ;
  - act under the instructions of the Syndicate in all matters within the cognizance of that body ;
  - receive and answer all correspondence connected with the University ;
  - arrange for the conduct of all examinations ;
  - sign cheques and receipts, and issue all notices and proceedings.
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## VII. REGULATIONS.

### *I.—FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.*

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate\* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has most recently attended.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

† A public school shall be held to mean a school (a) in which the course of study conforms with the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or the University, and which is inspected by the Department;

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

† Senate Resolution 25, of 5th January 1894.

or (b) which satisfies the University that it is organised and conducted so as to ensure sufficient training up to the standard of the Entrance examination.

No public school or private candidate who has been disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School examination on account of the use of unfair means, shall be permitted to appear at the Entrance examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

- (a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination ; or that
- (b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District ; by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the circle ; or by the Head Master of a public school which teaches at least up to the Entrance standard. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

\* Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of five rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the

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\* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—as, for instance, (in the case of public school candidates), wilful absence without sufficient reason, (Senate Resolution 24, of 5th January 1894.)

vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of five rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held at every centre of examination. Any vernacular of India recognised by the University may be the medium of examination in all subjects, excepting English in which the questions and answers shall be in the same language.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

Students, who have already passed the Entrance examination without having taken up certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only, on payment of the usual fee.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—*

1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali, or Pushto)\*
2. A Classical Language either (Sanskrit or Arabic.)
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. History and Geography.

*Optional Subjects—*

- Not more than one of the following :—
1. A Second Classical Language.
  2. The English Language.
  3. The Persian Language.
  4. Elements of Physical Science.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

English	..	..	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	..	...	..	...	...	150
Persian	..	..	..	...	...	120
A Vernacular Language	...	...	...	...	...	100
History and Geography	...	...	...	..	...	100
Mathematics	..	...	...	...	...	150
Physical Science	.	.	..	...	...	120

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\* The Syndicate may (subject to the orders of the Senate.) from time to time, add to the list of Vernacular Languages of India, recognised by the University.

9. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading for which *ten* marks shall be assigned.

For the oral examination in Physical Science *thirty* marks shall be assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in the Classical Language ; *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

In Physical Science this percentage is required in both the oral and written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division ; those who gain not less than *two hundred and forty* marks, in the second division ; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

## MARKS.

## I. —A Vernacular Language—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a.) Composition including a simple Essay ...	50
(b.) Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty ... ..	50
	<hr/> 100

## II.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit or Arabic, by the Intermediate (Arts) standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a.) Poetry : Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages ; <u>Grammar</u> ... ..	75
(b.) 1. <u>Prose</u> : Translation from the Classical Language and explanation of passages	40
2. Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language ... ..	35
	<hr/> 75

150



## III.—Persian—

By the Intermediate (Arts) standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| (a). | <u>Poetry</u> : Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; <u>Grammar</u> | 60 |
| (b). | 1. <u>Prose</u> : Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages...            | 30 |
|      | 2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian  | 30 |
|      |  | 60 |

120

*Notes to Subjects I., II., and III.*—The passing of the equivalent or any higher Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination, provided that the candidate goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

## IV.—History and Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |      |                         |     |
|------|-------------------------|-----|
| (a). | <u>History</u> ... ..   | 75  |
| (b). | <u>Geography</u> ... .. | 75  |
|      |                         | 150 |

## V.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |      |                                      |     |
|------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| (a). | <u>Arithmetic and Algebra</u> ... .. | 75  |
| (b). | <u>Euclid and Mensuration</u> ... .. | 75  |
|      |                                      | 150 |

## VI.—Physical Science—

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| (1). | Oral and practical examination ... ..   | 30  |
| (2). | Two written papers of three hours each— |     |
| (a). | <u>Elementary Physics</u> ... ..        | 50  |
| (b). | <u>Elementary Chemistry</u> ... ..      | 40  |
|      |   | 120 |

## VII.—English—

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| (1). | Oral examination: Reading ... ..  | 10  |
| (2). | Two written papers of three hours each—   |     |
|      | Paper (a). Part I. Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences ... .. | 30  |
|      | Part II. Translation of similar passages and sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English ... ..                                | 40  |
|      | Paper (b). <u>Grammar and Composition</u> ... ..  | 45  |
|      | <u>A Simple Essay</u> ... ..  | 25  |
|      |   | 150 |

The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi or Bengali characters.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

14. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room or in the use of, or attempt to use any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified not only from passing the examination, but also from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. The following is the form of application, prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Entrance examination (Oriental Faculty) of the Panjab University. The fee of five rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

---

N. B.—The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Receipt, Postage or Court Fee Stamps will not be accepted.

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE,

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race,
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated.\*
- 10.—Where to be examined.
- 11.—Subjects in which to be examined { Fixed.  
Optional.
- 12.—Vernacular for translation.

N. B. —(a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

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**CERTIFICATES.**

I certify that the above named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance (O. F.) examination; and that he has signed the above application.

*Head Master of High School.†*

II.—(For Public School Students).

I certify that the above named candidate is a *bond fide* Public School Student as defined in the regulations.

*Head Master of High School.*

(For Private Students).

I certify that the above named candidate is a *bond fide* Private Student as defined in the regulations.

*Head Master of High School.‡*

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\* The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

† See para. 3. ‡ See para. 2.

## APPENDIX A.

## Courses of reading prescribed for the Entrance Examination (O. F.) of 1895 and 1896.

1895.	1896.
<b>SANSKRIT.</b>	<b>SANSKRIT.</b>
1. Kalidasa ... Vikramorvasi.	1. Kalidasa ... Vikramorvasi.
2. Kalidasa ... Raghuvansa, Cantos VI—X.	2. Kalidasa ... Raghuvansa, Cantos VI—X.
3. Vishnuserman ... Panchatantra, Book I. (Ed. Kielhorn).*	3. Vishnuserman ... Panchatantra, Book I. (Ed. Kielhorn).*
<b>ARABIC.</b>	<b>ARABIC.</b>
1. The Arabic Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.	1. The Arabic Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Marah-ul-Arwah.	2. Marah-ul-Arwah.
3. Hidayat-un-Nahv.	3. Hidayat-un-Nahv.
<b>PERSIAN.</b>	<b>PERSIAN.</b>
1. Persian Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.	1. Persian Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Jalali—portion containing Siyasat-i-Mudan.	1. Akhlaq-i-Jalali—portion containing Siyasat-i-Mudan.
3. Ahsan-ul-Qawaid.	3. Ahsan-ul-Qawaid.

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY : 1895 AND 1896.

Outlines of the History of England and of India; General Geography, with that of India in particular, and the Elements of Physical Geography.

## MATHEMATICS : 1895 AND 1896.

Arithmetic, the whole; Algebra to Simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion; Euclid, Books I—IV., with easy deductions; the Mensuration of Plane Surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

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\* Published in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series."

URDU: 1895 AND 1896.

Urdu Entrance Course of the Panjab University.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1895 AND 1896.

The Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The Examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour Stewart and Roscoe, and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the Instruments and processes described in those Primers.

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### FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

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#### THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.\*

THE Intermediate examination (Oriental Faculty) shall be held annually at Lahore and Delhi, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate† by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Entrance examination of the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, and to any person who has passed the Entrance examination of the Panjab University College; provided that the candidate shall have passed either of the said examinations not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

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\* That portion of the regulation which will be changed with effect from 1896, is shown in italics.

† The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held at every centre of examination. Any vernacular language of India recognised by the University may be the medium of examination in all subjects, excepting English, in which the questions and answers shall be in that language.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects and *four* only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the two remaining subjects as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination:—

*Fixed Subjects*—

- 1.—A Classical Language, (Sanskrit or Arabic).
- 2.—Mathematics.

*Elective Subjects*—(Two and *two* only must be taken)—

- 1.—History.
- Philosophy.
- 3.—A Branch of Physical Science.
- 4.—A Second Branch of Physical Science.
- 5.—The Second Classical Language.
- 6.—The English Language.
- 7.—The Persian Language.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

English	...	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	...	...	...	...	150
Persian	...	...	...	...	120
History	...	...	...	...	120
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	120
Physical Science	...	...	...	...	150

9. There shall be no oral examination in Classical or Vernacular languages. *Ten* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in English, which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and *fifty* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in Physical Science.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in the Classical Language and one other subject; *twenty-five* per cent. in the remaining subjects and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate.

In Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the oral and written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and forty* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit or Arabic, by the Bachelor of Arts standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—

MARKS,

- |   |     |     |     |          |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| (a). Poetry: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; Grammar | ... | ... | ... | 75       |
| (b). 1. Prose: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages        | ... | ... | ... | 40       |
| 2. Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language  | ... | ... | ... | 35       |
|   |     |     |     | <hr/> 75 |

150

**II.—Persian—by the Bachelor of Arts standard— MARKS.**  
Two written papers of three hours each—

- |  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| (a). Translation from Persian into the Vernacular, explanation of Passages in Poetry and Prose, and questions on Grammar and Prosody | ...   | 60   |
| (b). (1). Translation into Persian and Composition   | ...30 | } 60 |
| (2). Arabic Grammar; Translation of passages from the first 20 nights of <i>Alif-Laila</i>   | ...30 |      |

120

*Notes to Subjects I. & II.*—The passing of the equivalent or any higher Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination, provided that the candidate goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

**III.—History (Ancient and Modern)— MARKS.**

- |   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Two written papers of three hours each— |     |      |
| (a). History of Greece of Rome *        | ... | 60   |
| (b). European History                   | ... | 60   |
|   |     | —120 |

**IV.—Mathematics—**

- |  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| Two written papers of three hours each—          |     |      |
| (a). Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid                 | ... | 75   |
| (b). Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms | ... | 75   |
|  |     | —150 |

For 1895 :

**V.—Philosophy—**

- |  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| Two written papers of three hours each—                        |     |      |
| (a). Deductive Logic   | ... | 55   |
| (b). Elements of Psychology or Elements of Political Economy * | ... | 65   |
|  |     | —120 |

For 1896 :

**V.—Philosophy—**

- |   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| Two written papers of three hours each— |     |      |
| (a). Deductive Logic                    | ... | 55   |
| (b). Elements of Psychology             | ... | 65   |
|   |     | —120 |

**VI.—Physical Science—**

Any one of the following :—

- 1.—Physics and Chemistry.
- 2.—Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
- 3.—Botany.
- 4.—Geology.

- |  |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| 1. Oral and practical examination          | ... | 50   |
| 2. Two written papers of three hours each— |     |      |
| (a). First paper                           | ... | 50   |
| (b). Second paper                          | ... | 50   |
|  |     | —150 |

\* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.



## VII.—English—

MARKS.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1). Oral examination: Reading ... ..                                      | 10   |
| (2). Two written papers of three hours each—                               |      |
| (a). Explanation, grammar and analysis of passages in poetry and prose ... | 70   |
| (b). Translation from the Vernacular (including idiomatic sentences) ...   | 35   |
| Essay and Composition ...  | 35   |
|  | —150 |

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination, and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (O. F.) examination of the Panjab University. The fee of ten rupees and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith,

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated.
- 10.—Where to be examined.
- 11.—Date of passing the Entrance examination.
- 12.—Language selected to be the medium of examination.
- 13.—Subjects in which to be examined.

*Fixed.**Optional.*

N. B. (a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance examination of the \_\_\_\_\_; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

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N. B.—The fee must be paid in Cash, by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Stamps will not be accepted.

## APPENDIX A.

**Courses of reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination (O. F.) of 1895 and 1896.****SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 1896.**

1. Bhavabhuti,—Malatimadhava.
2. Bana's—Harshacharita,—Chapters I. II.
3. Rigveda Selections,—“Hymns from the Rigveda,” edited by Dr. P. Peterson.\*
4. Sayana—Rigvedabhashya: Extracts contained in Dr. Peterson's Edition of “Hymns from the Rigveda”\*

**ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.**

1. Arabic B. A. Course of the Panjab University.
2. Saba-i-Muallaqa.

**PERSIAN: 1895 AND 1896.**

1. Persian B. A. Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, to end of the 1st Maqala.
3. Miftah-ul-adab.
4. Alif-Laila, first twenty nights.

**ENGLISH.**

	1895.	1896. .
Scott	... Marmion	Macaulay ... <i>Lays of Ancient Rome.</i>
Temple	... Lord Lawrence.	Goldsmith... <i>The Traveller.</i>
Dicken's	... <i>Tale of Two Cities.</i>	Do. ... <i>The Deserted Village.</i>
Trench's	... Proverbs.	Morrison ... <i>Macaulay (English Men of Letters).</i>
Longman's...	School Composition, (Senior Part.)	Dicken's ... <i>Tale of Two Cities.</i>
		Trench's ... Proverbs.
		Longman's School Composition, (Senior Part.)

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\* Published in the Bombay Government “Sanskrit Series.”

**HISTORY: 1895.**

**Smaller Histories of Greece or Rome by Dr. Smith.  
Freeman's Sketch of General European History.**

**HISTORY: 1896.**

1. General History as in Outlines of the World's History, by Sanderson.

2. History of Greece, as in Smith's Smaller History.

3. History of Rome, by Creighton (Historical Primer).

**MATHEMATICS: 1895 AND 1896.**

1. *Arithmetic.*

2. *Algebra*, Quadratic Equations, theory of quadratic equation and expressions; Imaginary Expressions; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; Binomial and Exponential Theorems.

3. *Plane Geometry*, Euclid Books I. to IV., VI. and XI.

The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

4. *Trigonometry*, Methods of measuring Angles; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; Relations between Trigonometrical ratios of Angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical transformations; Solution of triangles; Properties of triangles; Area of a circle.

5. *Logarithms*, the properties of Logarithms; Logarithmic Series; the use of Logarithmic tables; Proportional parts.

**PHILOSOPHY: 1895.**

1. *Logic*, as in Ray's Deductive Logic (excluding Chap. IX., Part 3, and Appendix.)

2. *Psychology*, as in Jardine's Elements of Cognition.

3. *Political Economy*, as in Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners, or Marshall's Economics of Industry.

**PHILOSOPHY: 1896.**

1. *Logic*, as in Ray's Deductive Logic, (excluding Chap. IX., Part 3, and Appendix.)

2. *Psychology*, as in Jardine's Elements of Cognition.

**PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1895 AND 1896.**

*Physics*, as in Everett's Elementary Text-Book; and *Chemistry*, as in Roscoe's Elementary Lessons, to the end of the Metalloids.

*Zoology*, as in Nicholson's Introductory Text-Book.

*Physiology*, as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons.

*Botany*, as in Oliver's Indian Botany.

*Geology*, as in Page's Advanced Text-Book.

*FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.*

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**BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date, as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, and to any person who has passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College; provided the candidate shall have passed either of the said examinations not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position shall be accepted. Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held. Any vernacular language of India, recognised by the University, may be the medium of examination in all subjects, excepting English, in which the questions and answers shall be in that language.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only. One of the subjects shall be fixed and the candidate shall be allowed to select the remaining two subjects, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination:—

*Fixed Subject—*

A Classical Language, (Sanskrit or Arabic).

*Elective Subjects—*

Two and only two of the following must be taken:—

1. - *Applied Mathematics.*
2. - *History and Political Economy.*
3. - *Philosophy.*
4. - *A Branch of Physical Science.*
5. - *A Second Branch of Physical Science.*
6. - *The English Language.*
7. - *The Persian Language.*
8. - *Pure Mathematics.*

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	MARKS.					
English	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	150
Persian with Elementary Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	120
History and Political Economy	...	...	...	...	...	120
Mathematics	..	...	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	..	...	...	...	...	120
Physical Science	...	...	...	...	...	150

9. There shall be no oral examination in Classical Languages. *Ten* marks shall be assigned to the oral

examination in English which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and *fifty* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in Physical Science.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in the fixed subject and one other subject; and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In English and Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

Provided that if a candidate takes up Persian as an "Elective" Subject, in combination with Arabic as his "Fixed" Subject, the minimum number of pass marks in his case shall be *forty* per cent. in the former subject.

11. Candidates who gain *two hundred and ninety* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *one hundred and ninety* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the test in each subject:—

#### I.—A Classical Language—

##### Sanskrit or Arabic—

Three written papers of three hours each—		MARKS.
(a).	Poetry: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; Prosody ... ..	50
(b).	Prose: Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; Grammar .. .	50
(c).	Translation from the Vernacular into the Classical Language and Composition ...	50
		—150

#### II.—Persian—

##### Three written papers of three hours each—

(a).	Poetry: Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; Prosody ... ..	40
(b).	Prose: Translation from Persian into the Vernacular and explanation of passages; Grammar ... ..	40
(c).	Translation from the Vernacular into Persian and Composition ... ..	40
		—120

*Note to Subjects I. and II.*—The passing of the equivalent Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination, provided that the candidate goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

### III.—History and Political Economy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

MARKS.

(a). History of England and India; or the Outlines of General History, both Ancient and Modern*	65
(b). Political Economy ... ..	55
	—120

### IV.—Mathematics—

#### 1.—Applied Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Statics; Dynamics ... ..	75
Hydrostatics ... ..	75
	—150

#### 2.—Pure Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Analytical Geometry ... ..	75
Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus ... ..	75
	—150

### V.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a). Psychology ... ..	50
(b). 1. Moral Science ... ..	35
2. Inductive Logic or Natural Theology	35
	} 70
	—120

### VI.—Physical Science—

Any one of the following :—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
4. Botany.
5. Geology.

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\* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.



	MARKS.
(1). Oral and practical examination ... ..	50
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). First paper ... ..	50
(c). Second paper ... ..	50
	—150

Candidates in Chemistry shall be required, in the practical examination, to make a qualitative analysis of an inorganic compound containing not more than one acid and one base—(a) Preliminary analysis by dry way; (c) by wet way.

#### VII.—English—

	MARKS.
1. Oral examination: Reading ... ..	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). Explanation and analysis of passages in prose and poetry, with questions on grammar ... ..	70
(b). Outlines of the History of the English language and Literature; Composition,—an essay ... ..	70
	—150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of examination in which they will take effect.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any graduate in Arts may be admitted to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning, subject to these regulations, and provided that he shall be required to pass the examination through the medium of the vernacular in the following *fixed* subjects :—

*Fixed Subjects* :—Arabic or Sanskrit; Mathematics; History and Political Economy.

16. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

#### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University. The fee of fifteen rupees and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

#### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race (a).
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Father's occupation (b).
- 8.—Where educated.
- 9.—Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent examination.
- 10.—Subjects in which to be examined.
- 11.—Language to be the medium of examination.

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N.B.—The fee must be paid in Cash. or by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court-Fee Stamps will not be received.

N. B.—(a.) When the candidate is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

#### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

#### APPENDIX A.

### Courses of reading for the B. O. L. Examination of 1895 and 1896. ENGLISH.

1895.	1896.
1. Shakespeare, <i>Midsommer Night's Dream.</i>	1. Shakespeare, <i>Midsommer Night's Dream.</i>
2. Shakespeare, <i>Othello.</i>	2. Shakespeare, <i>Othello.</i>
3. Tennyson ... <i>The Princess.</i>	3. Tennyson ... <i>The Princess.</i>
4. Nimmo's <i>Essays selected</i> British Es- from Bacon, sayists. Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.	4. *Nimmo's <i>Essays selected</i> British Es- from Bacon, sayists ... Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.
5. Church's ... <i>Life of Bacon.</i>	5. Church's ... <i>Life of Bacon.</i>
6. Scott ... <i>Quentin Durward.</i>	6. Dicken's ... <i>David Copperfield.</i>
7. Dufferin's ... <i>Letters from High Latitudes.</i>	7. Kaye ... <i>Lives of Indian Officers (Vol. II, 385 pages).</i>
8. Smith ... <i>Smaller History of English Literature.</i>	8. Smith ... <i>Smaller History of English Literature.</i>
9. Meiklejohn <i>The English Language: Part III.</i>	9. *Meiklejohn <i>The English Language: Part III.</i>

#### SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 1896.

I.—(a).—Hymns of the Rigveda.

Mandala I. 115, 124, 143, 161.

II. 12, 27, 28, 33, 38.

III. 33.

IV. 18, 19, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.

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\* Added with reference to Arts Faculty Proceedings, dated 27th April, 1894.

- V. 1, 88, 85.  
 VI. 53, 54.  
 VII. 23, 33, 57, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 103.  
 VIII. 29.  
 IX. 113.  
 X. 10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 51, 71, 75, 97, 108, 119, 125,  
 129, 168.

(h).—Yaska's Nirukta, I—VII

II.—One of the following :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Nyayasastra, viz :—<br/>                 (a).—Tarkasangraha with<br/>                 Dipika.<br/>                 (b).—Muktavali.<br/>                 (c).—Gotama's Nyayadar-<br/>                 sana with Vatsyayana's<br/>                 Bhashya.</p> | <p>3. Dharmasastra, viz :—<br/>                 (a).—Mitakshara.<br/>                 (b).—Viramitrodaya.</p>  |
| <p>2. Vedantasastra, viz :—<br/>                 (a).—Vedantasara.<br/>                 (b).—Vedantaparihasha.<br/>                 (c).—Sankaracharya's Sari-<br/>                 rakabhashya.</p>  | <p>4. Vyakaranasastra, viz :—<br/>                 (a).—Siddhantakaumudi.<br/>                 (b).—Paribhashendusekhara,<br/>                 (Ed. Kielhorn).</p> |
|   | <p>5. Alamkarsastra, viz :—<br/>                 (a).—Dandin's Kavyadarsa.<br/>                 (b).—Mammata's Kavyapra-<br/>                 kasa.</p>            |

III.—Comparative Grammar :—

Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Language."

ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Shafia.<br/>                 2. Sharah Mulla.<br/>                 3. Mukhtasar Maani.<br/>                 4. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first half.</p> | <p>5. Diwan-i-Mutanabbi, first 100<br/>                 pages.<br/>                 6. Diwan-i-Hamasa, first two<br/>                 Chapters.<br/>                 7. Aruz-ul-Miftah.</p> |
|--|---|

PERSIAN: 1895 AND 1896.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Hadayaq-ul-Balaghut.<br/>                 2. Arabio B. A. Course of the<br/>                 Punjab University, Arts side.</p> | <p>3. Qasaid-i-Badar Chach.<br/>                 4. Selections from Durra-i-<br/>                 Nadira.</p> |
|--|---|

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY: 1895.

The History of India, as in Elphinstone and Marshman's Abridgement of Indian History (in one Volume); Ancient and Modern History, as in Taylor's Manuals; Political Economy, as in Fawcett or Mill.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY: 1896.

1. Political Economy, as in Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
2. English History, as in Green's Short History of the English People and Seeley's Expansion of England.
3. A Short History of India, by J. Talboys Wheeler.

## MATHEMATICS: 1895 AND 1896.

**Applied MATHEMATICS—****(a). Statics—**

Parallelogram and triangle of Forces.

Resultant of parallel forces.

Couples.

Moments.

Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.

Centre of parallel forces.

Centre of gravity, or centroids.

Friction.

Simple cases of tension of strings.

Lever; pulley; wheel and axle-inclined plane; screw; virtual velocities.

**(b). Dynamics—**

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.

Laws of motion.

Uniform motion.

Uniformly accelerated motion.

(1). In a straight line.

(2). In a parabola.

(3). In a circle.

Simple cases of impact.

**(c). Hydrostatics—**

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.

Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.

Centre of pressure.

Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.

Metacentre.

Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.

Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.

Measurement of heights by the barometer.

Mixture of gases.

Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, Siphon and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

**Pure MATHEMATICS—****(a). Analytical Plane Geometry—**

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates.

Transformation of co-ordinates.

The straight line.

The circle.

The parabola.

The ellipse.

The hyperbola.

The general equation of the second degree.

**(b). Differential Calculus—**

Definition of Differential co-efficients.

Differentiation of functions of a single variable.

Successive differentiation.

Taylor's and MacLaurin's theorem and their simpler applications.

Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.

Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.

Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.

Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.

Tracing of curves.

**(c). Integral Calculus—**

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.

Integration of rational fractions.

Integration by formulae of reduction.

Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

PHILOSOPHY: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Sully's Outlines of Psychology, (latest edition).
2. Janet's Theory of Morals.
3. Inductive Logic, as in Fowler.
4. Natural Theology, as in Flint's Theism.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1895 AND 1896.

1. *Physics* ... Ganot's *Physics* translated by Atkin Balfour Stewart's *Conservation of Energy*, an elementary treatise on Energy and its laws.  
Worthington's *Physical Laboratory Practice*.
2. *Chemistry*... Dupré and Hako's *Inorganic Chemistry*.  
Ramsen's *Organic Chemistry*.  
Bloxam's "Laboratory Teaching."
3. *Zoology* ... Nicholson's *Manual of Zoology*.  
Kirke's *Hand-book of Physiology*.  
Huxley and Marton's *Practical Biology*.
4. *Botany* ... Henfrey and Master's *Elementary Course of Botany*.  
Vine's *Treatise on the Physiology of Plants*.  
Bower and Viue's *Practical Instruction in Botany*.
5. *Geology* ... Professor A. Geikie's *Text-book of Geology*.  
Professor J. D. Dana's *Manual of Mineralogy and Lithology*.  
Professor Geikie's *Outlines of Field Geology*.  
The *Geology of India*, with special reference to the *Geology of Upper India and the Himalayas*, as in the *Introduction to the Manual of Indian Geology*, published by Government.

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FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

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MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

AN Examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person who has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College, and any Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the University of the

Panjab, may be examined for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in one or both of the following Languages :—

1. Sanskrit.
2. Arabic.

3. Every candidate for admission shall forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

4. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty per cent.* in the aggregate and *thirty-three per cent.* in each paper, excepting the paper set in Languages on composition (including Essay and Translation) for which *forty per cent.* shall be required.

5. Candidates who gain *eighty per cent.* or more of the aggregate marks, shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *sixty-five per cent.* in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

6. The examination in Languages shall be in Sanskrit or Arabic, and shall be as prescribed for the Honors in Sanskrit (*Shastri*) or Arabic (*Maulvi Faizi*) examinations respectively, subject to the provisions of Rules 4 and 5 and to the additional test hereinafter prescribed.

7. A written paper of questions shall be set on the Literature of the Language taken up by the candidate, which shall also include questions on the Philosophical Systems connected with that Literature.

8. All answers shall be written in the Vernacular language which has been selected by the candidate as the medium of examination in his application, and every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in his Vernacular on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him,

9. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in every language.

10. Any Master of Oriental Learning may, on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in a language other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.-

11. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University. The fee of twenty-five rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.,

### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Date of passing the High Proficiency examination or Graduating in Oriental Learning.
- 9.—Subject in which to be examined.
- 10.—Language to be the medium of examination.

### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Oriental Learning examination of the Panjab University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.



## APPENDIX A.

Courses of reading prescribed in Classical Languages  
for the M. O. L. Examination  
of 1895 and 1896.

## ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Maqamat-i-Hariri.            | 4. Diwan-i-Mutanabbi. |
| 2. Diwan-i-Ali ibn-i-Abi Talib. | 5. Aruz-ul-Miftah.    |
| 3. Diwan-i-Hamasa.              | 6. Mutawwal.          |

## SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 1896.

I.—(a) Rigveda, Mandala II, with Sayana's Commentary.

(b). Nirukta, Adhyaya I—VII.

II.—1. Sudraka ... .. Mricchakatika.

2. Harsha's ... .. Naishadhacharita.

III.—Siddhantakumudi.

IV.—One of the following :—

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Nyayasastra, viz :—   | 3. Dharmasastra, viz :—           |
| (a). Muktarali.  | (a). Mitakshara.                  |
| (b). Gotama's Nyayadar-<br>sana' with Vatsyaya-<br>na's Bhashya. | (b). Viramitrodaya.               |
| 2. Vedantasastra, viz :—   | 4. Vyakaranasastra, viz :—        |
| (a). Vedantasara.  | (a). Mahabhasha, Pada I.          |
| (b). Vedantaparibhasha.  | (b). Paribhashendusekhara.        |
| (c). Sankaracharya's Sarira-<br>kabhashya.                       | 5. Alamkarasastra, viz :—         |
|  | (a). Dandin's Kavyadarsa.         |
|  | (b). Mammata's Kavyapra-<br>kasa. |

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

## DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

I.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning shall be required to—

- (1) produce a certificate signed by not less than seven Fellows of the University, that he is, by his mode of life and position, a fit and proper person for admission to that degree ;
- (2) produce certificate that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the first class ; that such degree has been conferred upon him not less than five years pre-

viously to the date of his application for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning; and that he passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the first class in a branch of learning other than that taken up for his degree;

- (3) submit to the Syndicate, with his application an original Dissertation upon some branch of knowledge selected by himself.

II.—The Syndicate shall refer the Dissertation received under Rule I, class 3, to the judgment of three persons; and the opinions of such persons shall on being received, be considered by the Syndicate, and shall be submitted to the Senate with such recommendation as to the Syndicate shall seem fit.

III.—A fee of rupees one hundred shall be levied from every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

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### FAULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

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### DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

THREE Examinations for Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honors, respectively, shall be held in each of the following subjects, namely :—

- The Arabic Language and Literature;
- The Sanskrit Language and Literature;
- The Persian Language and Literature;

they shall be held annually at Lahore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,\* and shall begin on

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

the first Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person may be admitted to any of the examinations referred to in Rule I on production of a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate in the district in which the candidate resides; or, in the case of students of Government and aided Institutions, by the Head Master or Manager, the Principal of a College, or an Inspector of Schools.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and examination to which, he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

4. The following fees shall be levied :—

Rs. 3 for admission to the Proficiency Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit.

Rs. 5 for admission to the Proficiency Examination in Persian.

Rs. 6 for admission to the High Proficiency Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit.

Rs. 8 for admission to the High Proficiency Examination in Persian.

Rs. 10 for admission to the Honors Examination in any Language.

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Six papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each written paper, making six hundred marks in all.

The minimum marks required to pass any examination shall be 33 per cent. in each paper.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

8. Any person who has passed any of the following examinations in Oriental Languages shall be exempted from passing in that language in the corresponding Arts Examination (whether on the Oriental or English side) entered opposite thereto : provided that the candidate goes up within two years and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian

Entrance Examination.

Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or High Proficiency in Persian

.. Intermediate Examination.

High Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or Honors in Persian ... ..

Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts.

9. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Fazil*, *Shastri* or *Munshi Fazil* shall be granted to persons who, in addition to passing the examination for Honors in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively, shall also pass—

(a) the Entrance or any higher examination of the Oriental or Arts Faculties of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an equivalent examination of any recognised University; or

(b) an examination in the English Language corresponding to the standard of the Panjab Middle School Examination.

10. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Alim*, *Fisharada* or *Munshi Alim* shall be granted to persons who, in addition to passing the examination for

High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively, shall also pass—

- (a) the Panjab Middle School Examination or the Entrance or any higher examination of the Oriental or Arts Faculties of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an equivalent examination of any other recognised University; or
- (b) an examination in the English Language corresponding to the standard of the Panjab Middle School Examination.

11. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Mankri*, *Prajna* or *Munshi* shall be granted to persons who, in addition to passing the examination for Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively, shall also pass—

(a) the Panjab Middle School Examination or the Entrance or any higher examination of the Oriental or Arts Faculties of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an equivalent examination of any other recognised University; or

(b) an examination in the English Language corresponding to the standard of the Panjab Middle School Examination.

12. The examination in the English Language shall conform, as regards the scope, standard, number and arrangement of papers and marking, to the rules sanctioned by the Senate for the Panjab Middle School Examination.

A fee of two rupees shall be levied for admission to this examination.

The examination shall be held immediately after the conclusion of the examination in Oriental Languages, and shall be open to candidates (1) who have appeared at any of the Oriental Language Examinations of that year, or (2) who have passed one of those examinations in a previous year.

A candidate of the class first mentioned in the preceding clause who passes the examination in English, without

passing the Oriental Language Examination, shall not be required to appear again at the examination in English in order to qualify for a Diploma.

No separate pass certificate shall be given for the examination in English.

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading hereinafter prescribed for the years 1895 and 1896, as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

14. The following are the details of the Examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature :—

*Maulvi or Proficiency in Arabic Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ...	... Marah-ul-Arwah ; Fussul-i-Akbari ; Kafiu ... ..	I.
Literature ...	... Panjab University Intermediate Course ; Tarikh-i-Waqidi, Part IV ; (Fatahat-i-Ajam) ... .. Alif Laila (first forty nights) ; Tarikh-ul-Khulafa ... ..	II. III.
Logic ... ..	... Sharah Tahzib ... ..	IV.
Law ... ..	... Siraji or Kitab-ul-Mawaris min Sharaya'-ul-Islam ... ..	V.
Translation ...	... Arabic into Urdu, and vice versa ...	VI.

*Maulvi Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ...	... Sharah Mulla to Bahs-i-fi'l only ; Shafia ... ..	I.
Prosody ... ..	... Miyar-ul-Ashaar ... ..	
Literature ...	... Tarikh-i-Temur to death of Temur ; Panjab University B.A. Course ; Saba Muallaga ... ..	II.
Rhetoric ... ..	... Mukhtasar Maani, first Fan only	III.
Logic ... ..	... Kutbi ; Sullam-ul-Ulum ... ..	
Philosophy ...	... Hadaya Saadia ... ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Law ... ..	... Sharifi Sharah Siraji, or Kitab-ul-Mavaris min Sharaya-ul-Islam; Muamilat-i-Kaduri ... ..	IV.
Translation ... ..	... Arabic into Urdu and vice versa ... ..	V.
Composition ... ..	... Easy Essay in Arabic ... ..	VI.

*Maulvi Fazl or Honors in Arabic Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ... ..	... Maqamat-i-Hariri ... .. ... Diwan-i-Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib ... .. ... Diwan-i-Hamasa ... .. ... Diwan-i-Mutanabbi ... ..	I. II.
Prosody ... ..	... Aruz-ul-Miftah ... ..	III.
Rhetoric ... ..	... Mutawwal ... ..	
Logic ... ..	... Qazi Muherik (Tasawwarat); Hamdulla (Tasdiqat); Rashidiya (Hum-i-Munazira) ... ..	IV.
Philosophy ... ..	... Sadra ... ..	V.
Law ... ..	... Muamilat-i-Hidaya ... ..	
Composition ... ..	... Any Essay in elegant Arabic ... ..	VI.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

15. The following are the details of the Examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature:—

*Prajna or Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry ... ..	... Kalidasa, Raghuvansa, I—VII., Valmiki, Ramayana Balakanda, Sarga I—XXXV*.	I.
Drama ... ..	... Kalidasa, Vibramervasi ... ..	II.
Logic ... ..	... Annambhatta, Tarkasangraha ... ..	III.
Prose ... ..	... Pauchatantra (whole) ... ..	IV.
Grammar ... ..	... General principles, sufficient to enable students to analyse any grammatical forms occurring in text-books prescribed ... ..	V.
Translation ... ..	... From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa ... ..	VI.

*Fisharada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Drama ... ..	... Bhavabhuti, Uttararamacharita ...	I.
Poetry ... ..	... Bharavi, Kiratarjuniyam ...	
Prose ... ..	... Bana's Harshacharita ...	II.
Philosophy ... ..	... (a). Nyaya : Muktavali, or (b). Vedanta : Vedantasara and Vedantaparibhasa ...	III.
Rhetoric ... ..	... Visvanatha, Sahityadarpana ...	IV.
Grammar ... ..	... General principles sufficient to enable students to analyse any grammatical forms occurring in text-books prescribed ..	V.
Translation ... ..	... From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa ... ..	VI.
Composition ... ..	... In Sanskrit ... ..	

*Shastri or Honors in Sanskrit Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Veda ... ..	... Rigveda, II. Mandala, with Sayana's Commentary ...	I.
Vedanga ... ..	... Yaska, Nirukta, Adhyaya I—VII.	II.
Drama ... ..	... Sudraka, Mricchakatika ...	
Prose ... ..	... Harsha's Naisadha-charita ...	III.
Grammar ... ..	... Bhattojidikeshta, Siddhanta- kaumudi ... ..	

One of the following :—

Nyayasashtra ... ..	... (a). Muktavali ... .. (b). Gotama's Nyayadarsana with Vatsyayana's Bhasya ...	IV.
Vedantasara ... ..	... (a). Vedantaparibhasa ... .. (b). Sankaracharya, Sarirakabha- sya ... ..	
Dharmasashtra... ..	... (a). Mitakshara ... .. (b). Viranitrodaya ... ..	V.
Vyakaranasashtra ... ..	... (a). Mahabbhasya, Pada I. ... (b). Paribhashendusekhara ...	
Alamkarasashtra ... ..	... (a). Dandin, Kavyadarsn ... (b). Mammata, Kavyaprakasa ...	VI.
Translation ... ..	... From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa ... ..	
Composition ... ..	... In Sanskrit ... ..	



## EXAMINATIONS IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

16. The following are the details of the Examinations in the Persian Language and Literature :—

*Munshi or Proficiency in Persian Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Persian—		
Grammar ... ..	Ahsan-ul-Qawaid ... ..	I.
Literature ... ..	Insha Munir ... ..	
	Diwan-i-Hafiz (selections) ... ..	
	Panjab Intermediate Persian Course	II.
	Nasikh-ul-Tawarikh (selections) ... ..	
Moral Philosophy ... ..	Akhlaq-i-Jalali (Hissa Syasat-i-Mudan) ... ..	III.
Translation ... ..	Persian into Urdu ... ..	IV.
	Urdu into Persian ... ..	V.
Elementary Arabic—		
Grammar ... ..	Miftah-ul-adab (Part I.) ... ..	VI.
Reader ... ..	Sullam-ul-adab (Col. Holroyd's edition) ... ..	

*Munshi Alim or High Proficiency in Persian Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Persian—		
Grammar ... ..	Makhzan-ul-fawaid ... ..	I.
Literature ... ..	Panjab University Persian B. A. Course ... ..	
	Abul Fazl (Daftar-i-awwal)	II.
	Insha Quim Muqam (selections) ... ..	
Moral Philosophy ... ..	Akhlaq-i-Nasiri ... ..	III.
Translation ... ..	Persian into Urdu and vice versa ... ..	IV.
Composition ... ..	An Essay in elegant Persian ... ..	V.
Arabic—		
Grammar ... ..	Miftah-ul-adab (the whole) ... ..	VI.
Reader ... ..	Panjab University Intermediate Arabic Course ... ..	

*Munshi Fasil or Honors in Persian Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody ... ..	Hadayaq-ul-Balaghat	I.
Literature ... ..	Panjab University B. A. Arabic Course ... ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	Qasaid Badar Chach ... ..	II.
	Durra-i-Nadira (selections) ... ..	
	Ain-i-Akbari, the preface and con- cluding portion ... ..	III.
	Tarikh-i-mujam ... ..	
Moral Philosophy ...	Akhlaq-i-Jalali (the whole) ...	IV.
Translation ...	Persian into Urdu and <i>vice versa</i> ...	V.
Composition ...	An Essay in elegant Persian ...	VI.

17. The following is the form of application for admission to any of the Examinations in Oriental Languages prescribed by these Regulations :—

#### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination of the Panjab University. The fee\* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

#### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Where to be examined.
- 9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

#### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the examination; and that he has signed the above application.

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\*The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-Fee Stamps will not be received.

## FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING. -

## EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Two Examinations, the Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations, respectively, shall be held in each of the following Vernacular Languages, namely :—

- The Urdu Language and Literature ;
- The Hindi Language and Literature ;
- The Panjabi Language and Literature ;
- The Pushto Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,\* and shall begin on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3. The fees prescribed are as follows :—

For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any Language	... ..	Rs. 3
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any Language	... ..	" 6

\*The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Six written papers shall be set in each examination, except in the examination in the Pashto Language and Literature, in which four papers shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

5. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each question paper.

The minimum marks required to pass any Examination shall be 40 per cent. in each paper.

6. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

7. The following courses of reading are proscribed; but the questions may not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses may be revised, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

URDU.

*The Proficiency in Urdu Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ... ..	.. .. .	I.
Prosody ... ..	Bahr-ul-Uruz .. ..	II.
Rhetoric ... ..	Faiz-ul-Bayan ... ..	
Literature—Poetry ... ..	Chashma-i-Faiz ... ..	III.
	Subah-i-Id .. ..	
Prose ... ..	Mirat-ul-Urús ... ..	
	Sorab-i-Hayat, Taubat-un-Nasuh, } Urdu-i-Mu'alla .. ..	IV.
	Mubadi-ul-Hikmat ... ..	V.
	Gulshan-i-Akhlaq ... ..	
Composition ... ..	...An Essay in Urdu ... ..	VI.

*The High Proficiency in Urdu Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody...	Faiz-ul-Ma'ani ... .. Hidayat-ul-Balaghat ka Urdu tar- juma ... ..	I.
Literature—Poetry	... Muntakhabat-i-Nazm-i-Urdu ... .. Gulzar-i-Nasim ... .. Alif Laila (Naumanzum) ... ..	
Prose	... Ul-i-Hindi ... .. Aql-o-Shu'ur .. ... Fusana-i-Ajaib ... ..	III.
	Abi Hayat (History of the Language) ... .. Qawwif-ul-Mantiq ... ..	IV.
	Jami-ul-Akhlaq (or translation of Akhlaq-i-Jalali) .. ...	V.
Composition ...	...An Essay in Urdu ... ..	VI.

## HINDI.

*The Proficiency in Hindi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	Navina Chandrodai, Parts I., III., IV ... ..	I.
Rhetoric ..	.. Bhanubharan... ..	
Literature—Prose	...Harsopadesha (translation of Blackie's Self-Culture) ... .. Tattva Bodha ... .. Bhusha Vimarsa ... ..	II.
Poetry	...Mahabharat Shanti Parva .. ... Tulsi Ramayan, first 3 Cantos ... ..	III.
	Kabir and Dadus' Works (selections) ... ..	IV.
Drama	.. Sakuntala ... .. Durgesh Nandni ... ..	
	Sthiti Tattva, Gati Tattva ... .. Khagol Vidya ... ..	
Composition ...	.. An Essay in Hindi ... ..	VI.

*The High Proficiency in Hindi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Navina Chandrodai (the whole)	I.
Prosody ..	Chhandarnava and Bhukhari Das'	
	Pingala ..	
Rhetoric ...	Rastarang Kavya and Vyāgarth Kaumudi . . . . .	
Literature—Prose	Chaiupath, Part III ... ..	II.
	Mahabharat ...	
Poetry	Tulsi Ramayan, (the whole) .	III.
	Bhasha Kavya Sangraha and Sangit Pustak	
	Prithi Raj Rasao of Chandia Vardai .	
Drama	Prabodh Chandrodai Natak Bandhir Prem Mohini Natak	
General	Jalsthati, Jalgati and Vayuk Tattva Kheti Sir .	V.
Composition ..	An Essay in Hindi . . . . .	VI.

PANTABI (GUERMAHI)

*The Proficiency in Punjabi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Punjabi Vyakaran (Part I—II)	I.
Prosody	Chhand Ratnavali . . . . .	
Literature—Poetry	Adi Granth (half) . . . . .	II.
	Panj Granthi (Satik) . . . . .	
	Gurbilas (half) . . . . .	III.
Drama	Hanuman Natak, (the whole)	IV.
Prose	Sikhan de Raj di Vithya . . . . .	
Translation ...	From Hindi into Punjabi and vice versa . . . . .	V.
Composition ..	An Essay in Punjabi .. ..	VI.

*The High Proficiency in Punjabi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody ...	Punjabi Vyakaran (the whole)	I.
Literature—Poetry	Adi Granth	II.
	Granth of 10th Gura (the whole)	
Prose	Janam Sakhi by Pura Mokha	III.
Drama	Prabodh Chandrodai Natak	IV.
	Anek Darshana, the whole .	

*The High Proficiency in Urdu Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody...	Faiz-ul-Ma'ani ... Hadayaq-ul-Balaghat ka Urdu tar- juma ...	I.
Literature—Poetry	...Muntakhibat-i-Nazm-i-Urdu ... Gulzar-i-Nasim ... Alif Laila (Naumanzum) ...	II.
Prose	...Ud-i-Hindi ... Aql-o-Shu'ur ... Fusana-i-Ajaib ...	III.
	Abi Hayat (History of the Langu- age) ... Qawsaif-ul-Mantiq ...	IV.
	Jami-ul-Akhlaq (or translation of Akhlāq-i-Jalali) ...	V.
Composition ...	...An Essay in Urdu ...	VI.

## HINDI.

*The Proficiency in Hindi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	...Navina Chandrodai, Parts I, III, IV ...	I.
Rhetoric ..	...Bharatbhuran... ..	
Literature—Prose	...Hanyopadesha (translation of Blackie's Self-Culture) ... Tattva Bodha ... Bhasha Vimarsha ...	II.
Poetry	...Mahabharat Shanti Parva... Tulsi Ramayan, first 3 Cantos ... Kabir and Dadus' Works (selections) ...	III.
Drama	...Sakuntala ... Durgesh Nandni ... Sthiti Tattva, Gati Tattva ... Khagol Vidya ...	IV. V.
Composition ...	.. An Essay in Hindi ...	VI.

*The High Proficiency in Hindi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ...	...Navina Chandrodai (the whole) ...	I.
Prosody...	...Chhandarnava and Bhikhari Das'	
	Pingala ... ..	
Rhetoric ...	...Rastarang Kavya and Vyangarth Kaumudi ... ..	
Literature—Prose	...Charupath, Part III ... ..	II.
	Mahabharat ... ..	
Poetry	...Tulsi Ramayan, (the whole) ... ..	III.
	Bhasha Kavya Sangraha and Sangit Pustak ... ..	
	Prithi Raj Rasao of Chandra Vardai ... ..	
Drama	...Prabodh Chandrodai Natak ... ..	
	Randhir Prem Mohini Natak ... ..	IV.
General	...Jalsithi, Jalgati and Vaynk Tattva Khoti Sar ... ..	V.
Composition ...	...An Essay in Hindi ... ..	VI.

PANJABI (GURMUKHI).

*The Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ...	...Panjabi Vyakaran (Part I.—II.) ...	I.
Prosody...	...Chhand Ratnavali ... ..	
Literature—Poetry	...Adi Granth (half) ... ..	II.
	Panj Granthi (Satik) ... ..	
	Garbilas (half) ... ..	III.
Drama	...Hanuman Natik, (the whole) ...	IV.
Prose	...Sikhian do Raj di Vithya ... ..	
Translation ...	...From Hindi into Panjabi and vice versa ... ..	V.
Composition ...	...An Essay in Panjabi ... ..	VI.

*The High Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	...Panjabi Vyakaran (the whole) ...	I.
Literature—Poetry	...Adi Granth ... ..	II.
	Granth of 10th Guru (the whole) ..	
Prose	...Janam Sakhi by Paira Mokha ...	III.
Drama	...Prabodh Chandrodai Natak ...	IV.
	Anek Darshana, the whole ...	



SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Translation ...	... From Hindi into Panjabi and vice versa	V.
Composition ...	... An Essay in Panjabi	VI.

## PASHTO.

*The Proficiency in Pashto Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody...	... ..	I.
Literature—Poetry ...	Diwan-i-Khushhal Khan, (the whole) } Diwan-i-Mirza, (the whole) ... }	II.
Prose ...	From Kalid-i-Afghani { Tawarikh Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi and Tawarikh Muraswa. }	III.
Composition ...	... An Essay in Pashto	IV.

*The High Proficiency in Pashto Examination.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ...	... } ... } ... } ... }	I.
	Abdul Hamid, (the whole)...	II.
	Abdur Rahman ...	III.
Composition ...	... An Essay in Pashto	IV.

8. The following is the form of application for admission to any of the Examinations in Vernacular Languages prescribed by these regulations:—

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination of the Panjab University. The fee\* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.

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\* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-Fee Stamps will not be received.

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Where to be examined.
- 9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

*II. FACULTY OF ARTS.*

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate\* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has most recently attended.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the exam-

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

mination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

\* A public school shall be held to mean a school (a) in which the course of study conforms with the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or the University, and which is inspected by the Department; or (b) which satisfies the University that it is organised and conducted so as to ensure sufficient training up to the standard of the Entrance Examination.

No public school or private candidate, who has been disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School Examination on account of the use of unfair means, shall be permitted to appear at the Entrance Examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

(a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that—

(b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District; by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle; or by the Head Master of a public school which teaches at least up to the Entrance standard. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

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\* Senate resolution 25 of 5th January, 1894.

\*Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the Examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate, and the explanation of passages in the vernacular to be made in the same language.

6. In this examination four subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than five subjects in all.

Students, who have already passed the Entrance Examination without having taken up certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only, on payment of the usual fee.

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\* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—as, for instance, (in the case of public school candidates), wilful absence without sufficient reason. (Senate resolution 24 of 5th January, 1894).

## 7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—*

1. English.
2. A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin) or Persian
3. Elementary Mathematics.
4. History and Geography.

*Optional Subjects—*

Not more than one of the following :—

1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali or Pashto) or French or German.
2. Elements of Physical Science.
3. A Second Classical Language.

The Syndicate may, subject to the orders of the Senate, from time to time, add to the list of Vernacular Languages of India, recognised by the University.

Female candidates shall be allowed to take up a Vernacular Language of India, or French or German, instead of a Classical Language or Persian as a fixed and compulsory subject, provided that they shall not take up a Second Vernacular Language of India, or French or German, as an Optional Subject.

## 8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

English	...	...	...	...	150
A Vernacular Language or French or German	...	...	...	...	100
A Classical Language	...	...	...	...	150
Persian	...	...	...	...	120
History and Geography	...	...	...	...	100
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	150
Physical Science	...	...	...	...	120

9. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading for which *ten* marks shall be assigned.

For the oral examination in Physical Science *thirty* marks shall be assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in English, twenty-five per cent. in every other subject, and thirty-three per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

In Physical Science this percentage is required in both the oral and written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and forty* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—English—				Marks.
(1).	Oral examination: Reading	...	...	10
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	Paper (a.) Part I. Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences	...	...	30
	Part II. Translation of similar passages and sentences from Urdu or other vernacular into English	...	...	40
	Paper (b.) Grammar and Composition			45
	A simple Essay	...	...	25
				70
				—150
—A Vernacular Language or French or German—				
	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a). Composition, including a simple Essay	...	...	50
	(b). Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty	...	...	50
				—100
I.—A Classical Language—				
	Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin—			
	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a). Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular; explanation of passages	...	...	75
	(b). 1. Grammar	...	...	35
	2. Translation of easy passages from the Vernacular into the Classical Language	...	...	40
				75
				—150
V.—Persian—				
	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a). Translation from Persian into the Vernacular; explanation of passages	...	...	60
	(b). 1. Grammar	...	...	25
	2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian	...	...	35
				60
				—
				120

## V.—History and Geography—

MARKS.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a.) History ... .. 55

(b.) Geography ... .. 45

—100

## VI.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a.) Arithmetio and Algebra ... .. 75

(b.) Euclid and Mensuration ... .. 75

—150

## VII.—Physical Science—

(1). Oral and practical examination ... .. 30

(2). Two written papers of three hours each—

(a). Elementary Physics ... .. 50

(b). Elementary Chemistry ... .. 40

—120

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination, and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University

during the next two years, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honors Examination in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian shall be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

#### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Entrance Examination (A. F.) of the Panjab University. The fee of ten rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

#### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a.)
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b.)
- 9.—Where educated.\*
- 10.—Where to be examined.
- 11.—Subjects in which to be examined { Fixed.  
Optional.
- 12.—Vernacular for translation.

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N. B.—The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-Fee Stamps will not be accepted.

\* The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.



**N. B.—(a.)** When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

**(b.)** When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

#### CERTIFICATES.

I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance (A. F.) Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

*Head Master of High School.\**

**II.—(For Public School Students)—**

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* Public School Student as defined in the regulations.

*Head Master of High School.*

**(For Private Students)—**

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* Private Student as defined in the regulations.

*Head Master of High School.†*

#### APPENDIX A.

#### Courses of Reading prescribed for the Entrance Examination (A. F.) of 1895 and 1896.

**SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 1896.**

Rijupatha, Part III.

Sahitya Parichaya, Part II., last edition (1892).

Laghu Vyakarana.

**ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.**

Sullam-ul-Adab (Col. Holroyd's Edition).

Muqaddamat-us-Sarf.

Miftah-ul-Adab.

**PERSIAN: 1895 AND 1896.**

Ganjina-i-Khirad.

Jami-ul-Qawaid.

**HEBREW: 1895 AND 1896.**

The Book of Genesis.

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\* See para. 8. † See para. 2.

GREEK: 1895 AND 1896.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.

LATIN: 1895.

Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Books I. and III.

Ovid—Eclogæ Ovidianæ (Arnold's).

LATIN: 1896.\*

1. Cæsar ... De Bello Gallico Books, II & III.

2. Ovid ... Stories from the Metamorphoses, edited by Rev. J. Bond and A. S. Walpole, M.A.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: 1895 AND 1896.

Outlines of the History of England and of India; General Geography, with that of India in particular, and the Elements of Physical Geography.

MATHEMATICS: 1895 AND 1896.

Arithmetic, the whole; Algebra to Simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion; Euclid, Books I—IV., with easy deductions; the Mensuration of Plane Surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

URDU: 1895 AND 1896.

Urdu Entrance Course of the Panjab University.

FRENCH: 1895 AND 1896.

Xavier de Maistre's Voyage autour de ma Chambre.

GERMAN: 1895 AND 1896.

Hauff's Die Karavane.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1895 AND 1896.

The Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The Examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour Stewart and Roscoe, and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the Instruments and processes described in those Primers.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.†

THE Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and Delhi, and such other places as may be

\* Passed by the Syndicate on the 24th April, 1894.

† Changes in the regulation which will take effect in 1896, are shown in Italics.

appointed by the Syndicate\* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March,

2. The Examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Arts Faculty of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and to any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University College, or who has passed the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India, provided that the candidate shall have passed any of the above-named examinations not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent positions will be accepted. Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate, who fails to pass or to present himself for

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

examination, shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects, and in the case of translation from Classical Languages and Persian, such translation shall be into English.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects and *four* only. Three of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the fourth subject as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Fixed Subjects—*

- 1.—English.
- 2.—A Classical Language, (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin) or Persian.
- 3.—Mathematics.

*Elective Subjects—*One and only one must be taken—

- 1.—History.
- 2.—Philosophy.
- 3.—A Branch of Physical Science.
- 4.—A Second Classical Language, (or Persian, if not taken up as above.)

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

English	...	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin or Greek	..	...	...	...	150
Persian	...	...	...	...	120
History	...	...	...	...	120
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	120
Physical Science	...	...	...	...	150

9. There shall be no oral examination in Classical or Vernacular Languages. *Ten* marks shall be assigned to

the oral examination in English, which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and *fifty* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in Physical Science.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English and in the Classical Language; *twenty-five* per cent. in the other subjects, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate.

In Physical Science this percentage is required in both the oral and written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and forty* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—English— MARKS.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1). Oral examination: Reading ... ..   | 10 |
| (2). Two written papers of three hours each—                                  |    |
| (a). Explanation, grammar and analysis of passages in poetry and prose ... .. | 70 |
| (b). Translation from the Vernacular (including idiomatic sentences) ... ..   | 35 |
| Essay and Composition ... ..  | 35 |
|   | 70 |

—150

For European Candidates (a special paper)—

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (c). Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ... .. | 70 |
|---|----|

—150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

II.—A Classical Language—

MARKS.

Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (a). Poetry: Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages; Grammar ... .. | 75 |
| (b). 1. Prose: Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages ... ..        | 40 |
| 2. Translation from English into the Classical Language ... ..  | 35 |
|   | 75 |

—150

III.—Persian—

MARKS.

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (a). Poetry: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages; grammar | 60   |
| (b). 1. Prose: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages        | 30   |
| 2. Translation from English into Persian  | 30   |
|   | 60   |
|   | —120 |

IV.—History (Ancient and Modern)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |                                  |     |     |      |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| (a). History of Greece or Rome * | ... | ... | 60   |
| (b). European History            | ... | ... | 60   |
|                                  |     |     | —120 |

V.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |  |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| (a). Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid                 | ... | ... | 75   |
| (b). Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms | ... | ... | 75   |
|  |     |     | —150 |

For 1895 :

VI.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |  |     |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a). Deductive Logic   | ... | ... | ... | 55   |
| (b). Elements of Psychology or Elements of Political Economy * | ... | ... | ... | 65   |
|  |     |     |     | —120 |

For 1896 :

VI.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |                             |     |     |     |      |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a). Deductive Logic        | ... | ... | ... | 55   |
| (b). Elements of Psychology | ... | ... | ... | 65   |
|                             |     |     |     | —120 |

VII.—Physical Science—

Any one of the following :—

- 1.—Physics and Chemistry.
- 2.—Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
- 3.—Botany.
- 4.—Geology.

- |  |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| 1. Oral and practical examination          | ... | ... | 50   |
| 2. Two written papers of three hours each— |     |     |      |
| (a). First paper                           | ... | ... | 50   |
| (b). Second paper                          | ... | ... | 50   |
|  |     |     | —150 |

\* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the Text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honors Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the High Proficiency or Honors Examination in Persian, shall be exempted from passing in that Language, provided he goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

#### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (A. F.) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee of twenty

rupees and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated.
- 10.—Where to be examined.
- 11.—Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
- 12.—Subjects in which to be examined.

*Fixed. Optional.*

N. B. (a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

APPENDIX A.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1895 and 1896.

1895.		1896.	
ENGLISH.		ENGLISH.	
Scott	... Marmion.	Macauley	... Lays of Ancient Rome.
Temple	... Lord Lawrence.	Goldsmith	... The Traveller.
Dicken's	... Tale of Two Cities.	Do.	... The Deserted Village.
Trench's	... Proverbs.	Morrison	... Macaulay (English Men of Letters).
Longman's	... School Composition, (Senior Part).	Dicken's	... Tale of Two Cities.
		Trench's	... Proverbs.
		Longman's	... School Composition (Senior Part).

N. B.—The fee must be paid in Cash, by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court Fee Stamps will not be received.



## SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Kalidasa ... Vikramorvasi.
2. Kalidasa ... Raghuvansa, Cantos VI—X.
3. Vishnuserman ... Panchatantia, Book I. (Ed. Kielhorn).\*

## ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.

1. The Arabic Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Marah-ul-Arwah.
3. Hidayat-un-Nahr.

## PERSIAN: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Persian Selections for the Intermediate Arts Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Jalali—portion containing Siasat-i-Mudan.
3. Ahsan ul-Quwaid.

## HEBREW: 1895 AND 1896

1. Exodus.
2. Ruth.
3. The Psalms.

## GREEK: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Herodotus ... Book I.
2. Homer ... Iliad, Books III -- VI.
3. Euripides ... Hippolytus Crowned.

## LATIN: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Livy ... Books XXI.
2. Cicero ... De Amicitia.
3. Virgil ... Aeneid, Books I and II.

## HISTORY: 1895.

Smaller Histories of Greece or Rome by Dr. Smith.  
Freeman's Sketch of General European History.

## HISTORY: 1896.

General History, as in Outlines of the World's History, by Sanderson.

History of Greece, as in Smith's Smaller History.

History of Rome, by Creighton (Historical Primer).

## MATHEMATICS: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Arithmetic.
2. Algebra, Quadratic Equations, theory of quadratic equation and expressions; Imaginary Expressions; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; Binomial and Exponential Theorems.

3. Plane Geometry, Euclid Books I. to IV., VI. and XI.

The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

4. Trigonometry, Methods of measuring Angles; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; Relations

\* Published in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series."

between Trigonometrical ratios of Angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical transformations; Solution of triangles; Properties of triangles; Area of a circle.

5. *Logarithms*, the properties of Logarithms; Logarithmic Series; the use of Logarithmic tables; Proportional parts.

PHILOSOPHY: 1895.

1. *Logic*, as in Ray's Deductive Logic, excluding Chap. IX., Part 3, and Appendix.

2. *Psychology*, as in Jardine's Elements of Cognition.

3. *Political Economy*, as in Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners, or Marshall's Economics of Industry.

PHILOSOPHY: 1896.

1. *Logic*, as in Ray's Deductive Logic, excluding Chap. IX., Part 3, and Appendix.

2. *Psychology*, as in Jardine's Elements of Cognition.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: 1895 AND 1896.

*Physics*, as in Everett's Elementary Text-Book; and *Chemistry*, as in Roscoe's Elementary Lessons, to the end of the Metalloids.

*Zoology*, as in Nicholson's Introductory Text-Book.

*Physiology*, as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons.

*Botany*, as in Oliver's Indian Botany.

*Geology*, as in Page's Advanced Text-Book.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

### BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date, as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the First Arts or other equivalent Examination of any other recognised University, provided that the candidate shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the

Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted. Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed and the candidate shall be allowed to select the third subject, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination:—

**A. COMMERCE—**

*Fixed Subjects—*

1. English.

2. A Classical Language, (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin) or Persian with Elementary Arabic.

**Elective Subjects—**

(One and only one of the following must be taken)—

- 1.—One Course of Mathematics.
- 2.—History and Political Economy.
- 3.—Philosophy.
- 4.—A Branch of Physical Science.
- 5.—A Second Classical Language or Persian.

**B. COURSE—****Fixed Subjects—**

- 1.—English.
- 2.—A Course of Mathematics or a Branch of Physical Science.

**Elective Subjects—**

One and only one of the following must be taken :—

- 1.—Mathematics—  
A Course of Mathematics, or  
A Second Course of Mathematics in the case of candidates who have taken a Course of Mathematics as a *Fixed Subject*.
- 2.—A Branch of Physical Science, or  
A Second Branch of Physical Science in the case of candidates who have taken a branch of Physical Science as a *Fixed Subject*.
- 3.—Philosophy.
- 4.—History and Political Economy.
- 5.—A Classical Language or Persian.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

English	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Persian with Elementary Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	120
History and Political Economy	...	...	...	...	...	120
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	120
Physical Science	...	...	...	...	...	150

9. There shall be no oral examination in Classical Languages. *Ten* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in English, which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and *fifty* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in Physical Science.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in the fixed subjects and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In English

and Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

Provided that if a candidate takes up Arabic as an "Elective" Subject, in combination with Persian as his "Fixed" Subject, or *vice versa*, the minimum number of pass marks in his case shall be *forty* per cent. in each of the said subjects.

11. Candidates who gain *two hundred and ninety* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *one hundred and ninety* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—English—

MARKS.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Oral examination : Reading ... ..  | 10   |
| 2. Two written papers of three hours each—  |      |
| (a). Explanation and analysis of passages in<br>Prose and Poetry, with questions on<br>Grammar ... ..     | 70   |
| (b). Outlines of the History of the English<br>language and Literature; Composi-<br>tion,—an Essay ... .. | 70   |
|   | —150 |

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of Composition.

II.—A Classical Language—

MARKS.

Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (a). Poetry : Translation from the Classical<br>Language into English and explanation<br>of passages; grammar and prosody ... | 75   |
| (b). 1. Prose : Translation from the Classical<br>Language into English and explanation<br>of passages ... ..                 | 40   |
| 2. Translation from English into the Clas-<br>sical Language ... ..   | 35   |
|   | } 75 |

—150

## III.—Persian—

Marks

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a). Translation from Persian into English; explanation of passages in poetry and prose; questions on grammar and prosody ... ..	60
(b). 1. Translation into Persian and Composition ... ..	30
2. Arabic Grammar; translation of a passage from the first Twenty Nights of <i>Alif Laila</i> into English ... ..	30
	60
	—120

## IV.—History and Political Economy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a). History of England and India; or the Outlines of General History, both Ancient and Modern*65	
(b). Political Economy ... ..	55
	—120

## V.—Mathematics—

## 1. - APPLIED MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Statics; Dynamics ... ..	75
Hydrostatics ... ..	75
	—150

## 2.—PURE MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Analytical Geometry ... ..	75
Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus ... ..	75
	—150 .

## VI.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a). Psychology ... ..	50
(b). 1. Moral Science... ..	35
2. Inductive Logic or Natural Theology	35
	—120

\* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

## VII.—Physical Science—

MARKS.

Any one of the following :—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
4. Botany.
5. Geology.

(1.)	Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	50
(2.)	Two written papers of three hours each—				
	(a.) First paper	...	...	...	50
	(b.) Second paper	...	...	...	50
					—150

Candidates in Chemistry shall be required, in the practical examination, to make a qualitative analysis of an inorganic compound containing not more than one acid and one base:—(a) Preliminary analysis by dry way; (b) by wet way.

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books, or notes into the examination room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honors Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the Honors Examination in Persian, shall be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR, .

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjab University. The fee\* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &amp;c , &amp;c ,

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated.
- 10.—Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent examination.
- 11.—Subjects in which to be examined.

N. B.—(a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above application.

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\* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court Fee Stamps will not be received.



## APPENDIX A.

Courses of Reading for the B. A. Examination  
of 1895 and 1896.

## ENGLISH.

1895.	1896.
1. Shakespeare <i>Midsommer Night's Dream.</i>	Shakespeare ... <i>Midsommer Night's Dream.</i>
2. Shakespeare, <i>Othello.</i>	Shakespeare ... <i>Othello.</i>
3. Tennyson... <i>The Princess.</i>	Tennyson ... <i>The Princess.</i>
4. Nimmo's Essays selected from Bacon, sayists. Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.	* Nimmo's British Essays selected from Bacon, sayists. Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.
5. Church's ... <i>Life of Bacon.</i>	Church's ... <i>Life of Bacon.</i>
6. Scott ... <i>Quentin Durward.</i>	Dicken's ... <i>David Copperfield.</i>
7. Dufferin's ... <i>Letters from High Latitudes.</i>	Kaye ... <i>Lives of Indian Officers (Vol. II, 396 pages).</i>
8. Smith ... <i>Smaller History of English Literature.</i>	Smith... <i>Smaller History of English Literature.</i>
9. Meiklejohn... <i>The English Language: Part III.</i>	* Meiklejohn... <i>The English Language, Part III.</i>

## SANSKRIT: 1895 AND 96.

1. Bhavabhuti ... *Malatimadhava.*
2. Bana's ... *Harshacharita, Chapters I. II.*
3. Rigveda Selections "Hymns from the Rigveda," Edited by Dr. P. Peterson.†
4. Sayana ... *Rigvedabhashya: Extracts contained in Dr. Peterson's Edition of "Hymns from the Rigveda."*

## ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Arabic B. A. Course of the Panjab University.
2. *Sulu-i-Mulluqa.*

\* Added with reference to Arts Faculty Proceedings, dated 27th April, 1894.

† Published in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series."

## PERSIAN : 1895 AND 1896.

1. Persian B. A Course of the Panjab University.
2. Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, to end of the First Muqala.
3. Miftah-ul Adab.
4. Alif Laila, first twenty nights.

## HEBREW : 1895 AND 1896.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. Proverbs.
3. Isaiah.
4. Daniel.

## GREEK : 1895 AND 1896.

1. Thucydides, Book I.
2. Demosthenes, De Corona.
3. Sophocles Ajax.
4. Aeschylus...Prometheus.

## LATIN : 1895 AND 1896.

1. Tacitus ... Germania.
2. Cicero ... Pro Archia and Pro Milone.
3. Virgil ... Georgics, Books I and II.
4. Horace ... Odes, Books I and II and Ars Poetica.

## HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY : 1895.

The History of India, as in Elphinstone and Marshman's *Abridgment of Indian History* (in one Volume); Ancient and Modern History, as in Taylor's *Manuals*; Political Economy, as in Fawcett or Mill.

## HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY : 1896.

1. Political Economy, as in Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*.
2. English History, as in Green's *Short History of the English People* and Seeley's *Expansion of England*.
3. A *Short History of India*, by J. Talboys Wheeler.

## MATHEMATICS: 1895 AND 1896.

*Applied MATHEMATICS.**(a). Statics—*

Parallelogram and triangle of Forces.  
 Resultant of parallel forces.  
 Couples.  
 Moments.  
 Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle of rigid body.  
 Centre of parallel forces.  
 Centre of gravity, or centroids.  
 Friction.  
 Simple cases of tension of strings.  
 Levers; pulley; wheel and axle.  
 Inclined plane; screw; virtual velocities.

*(b). Dynamics.—*

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.  
 Laws of motion.  
 Uniform motion.  
 Uniformly accelerated motion :—  
 (1) In a straight line.  
 (2) In a parabola.  
 (3) In a circle.  
 Simple cases of Impact.

*(c). Hydrostatics—*

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.  
 Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.  
 Centre of pressure.  
 Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.  
 Metacentre.  
 Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.  
 Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.  
 Measurement of heights by the barometer.  
 Mixture of gases.  
 Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, Siphon and Brahma's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

*Pure MATHEMATICS.**(a). Analytical Plane Geometry—*

Rectangular and Polar co-ordinates;  
 Transformation of co-ordinates.  
 The straight line.  
 The circle.  
 The parabola.  
 The ellipse.  
 The hyperbola.  
 The general equation of the second degree.

*(b). Differential Calculus—*

Definition of differential co-efficients.  
 Differentiation of functions of a single variable.  
 Successive differentiations.  
 Taylor's and MacLaurin's theorem and their simpler applications.  
 Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.  
 Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.  
 Maximum and minima values of functions of one variable.  
 Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, cuspides, involutes.  
 Finding of curves.

*(c). Integral Calculus—*

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.  
 Integration of rational fractions.  
 Integration by formulae of reduction.  
 Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

## PHILOSOPHY: 1895 AND 1896.

1. Sully's Outlines of Psychology, (latest edition).
2. Janet's Theory of Morals.
3. Inductive Logic, as in Fowler.
4. Natural Theology, as in Flint's Theism.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE : 1895 AND 1896.

1. Physics ... Ganot's Physics translated by Atkins. Balfour Stewart's Conservation of Energy, an elementary treatise on Energy and its Laws.  
Worthington's Physical Laboratory Practice.
2. Chemistry ... Dupré and Hake's Inorganic Chemistry.  
Reims's Organic Chemistry.  
Bloxam's "Laboratory Teaching."
3. Zoology ... Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.  
Kirke's Hand book of Physiology.  
Huxley and Marten's Practical Biology.
4. Botany ... Hensley and Master's Elementary Course of Botany.  
Vine's Treatise on the Physiology of Plants.  
Bower and Vine's Practical Instruction in Botany.
5. Geology ... Professor A. Geikie's Text-book of Geology.  
Professor J. D. Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Lithology.  
Professor Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.  
The Geology of India, with special reference to the Geology of Upper India and the Himalayas, as in the introduction to the Manual of Indian Geology, published by Government.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

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MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any Graduate in Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, may be examined for the Degree of Master of Arts in one or more of the following branches:—

- (1) Languages;
- (2) History;
- (3) Mathematics;
- (4) Mental and Moral Philosophy;
- (5) Physical Science.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application, to the Registrar, at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper, excepting the paper set in Languages on Composition (including Essay and Translation) for which *forty* per cent. shall be required.

5. Candidates who gain *eighty* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks, shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *sixty-five* per cent., in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

6. The examination in Languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions on the standard writings of the language.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the vernacular of the candidate and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, a paper on English Literature of the 19th Century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule. It shall also include questions on the History of the English Language and Literature.

8. The examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English:.

9. Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on the subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

10. The following are the special readings in languages for 1895 and 1896 :—

		ENGLISH.	
1895.		1896.	
<i>Poetry.</i>		<i>Poetry.</i>	
Marlowe	... Edward II.	Marlowe	... Edward II.
Shakespeare	... Othello.	Shakespeare	... Hamlet.
Do.	... As you like it.	Do.	... Julius Cæsar
Browning	... Lurida.	Browning	... Luria.
Chaucer	... Prologue & Nonno Priestes Tale.	Chaucer	... Prologue and Man of Lawes Tale (Clarendon Press).
Milton	... Paradiso Lost, Books I—III.	Milton	... Paradiso Lost, Books I—III (Clarendon Press).
Dryden	... Select Poems, (Clarendon Press).	Dryden	... Select Poems (Clarendon Press.)
Shelley	... Poems, as selected and arranged in Golden Treasury Edition.	Wordsworth	... The Prelude Books I and II.
Wordsworth	... Prelude, Books I. and II.	Tennyson	... Idylls of King, Locksley Hall, and Locksley Hall Revisited.
<i>Prose.</i>		<i>Prose.</i>	
Addison	... Essays (Golden Treasury Edition).	Bacon	... Essays.
More	... Utopia.	More	... Utopia.
Thackeray	... Esmond.	Burke	... Reflections on the French Revolution (edited by Selby.)
Burke	... Reflections on French Revolution.	Wordsworth	... Prose Prefaces.
Saintsbury	... Dryden (English Men of Letters).	Ruskin	... Sesame and Lilies.
M. Arnold	... Essays in Criticism, (First Series).	Morley	... Studies in Literature.
Wordsworth	... Prefaces as in Morley's Edition, pp. 840—884.	Carlyle	... On Heroes.
Ruskin	... Sesame and Lilies.	Thackeray	... The Newcomes.
		Scott	... Ivanhoe.

1895. <i>General.</i>		1896. <i>General.</i>	
T. Arnold	... Manual of English Literature.	Marsh	... English Language.
Whitney	... Language and the Study of Language (not as in the regulations for 1893-94).	Shaw	... Larger History of English Literature (Smith's edition).
Saintsbury	... Elizabethan Literature.	Whitney	... Language and the Study of Language (complete edition).
		Saintsbury	... Elizabethan Literature (Macmillan.)

## SANSKRIT : 1895 AND 1896.

## I.—(a).—Hymns of the Rigveda.

Mandala I. 115, 124, 143, 161.

II. 12, 27, 28, 33, 38.

III. 33.

IV. 18, 19, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.

V. 1, 83, 85.

VI. 53, 54.

VII. 28, 33, 57, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 103.

VIII. 29.

IX. 113.

X. 10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 51, 71, 75, 97, 108, 119, 125, 129, 168.

## (b).—Yaska's Nirukta, I—VII.

## II.—One of the following :—

## 1. Nyayasastra, viz :—

(a).—Tarkasangraha with Dipika.

(b).—Muktavali.

(c).—Gotama's Nyayadarsana with Vatsyayana's Bhashya.

## 2. Vedantasastra, viz :—

(a).—Vedantasara.

(b).—Vedantaparibhasha.

(c).—Sankaracharya's Sarirakabhashya.

## 3. Dharmasastra, viz :—

(a).—Mitakshara.

(b).—Viramitrodaya.

## 4. Vyakaranasastra, viz :—

(a).—Siddhantakamudi.

(b).—Paribhashendusokhara, (Ed. Kielhorn).

## 5. Alamkarasastra, viz :—

(a).—Dandin's Kavyadarsa.

(b).—Mammata's Kavyaprakasa.

## III.—Comparative Grammar :—

Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Language."

ARABIC: 1895 AND 1896.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Shafia.                       | 5. Diwan-i-Mutanabbi, first 100 pages. |
| 2. Sharah Mulla.                 | 6. Diwan-i-Hamasa, first two Chapters. |
| 3. Mukhtasar Maani.              | 7. Arnz-ul Miftah.                     |
| 4. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first half. |  |

HEBREW: 1895 AND 1896.

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| Leviticus. | Ecclesiastes.       |
| Joshua.    | Song of Solomon.    |
| Judges.    | Jeremiah.           |
| Nehemiah.  | Ezekiel.            |
| Job.       | The Minor Prophets. |

GREEK: 1895 AND 1896.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Homer—Iliad, VI—XII; Odyssey.                      | Aristophanes—The Nights Clouds, and Wasps.              |
| Pindar—Olympic Odes.                               | Herodotus—Books II and III.                             |
| Aeschylus—Agamemnon, and the Seven against Thebes. | Thucydides—Books V—VIII.                                |
| Sophocles—Antigone and Electra.                    | Demosthenes—Orations against Leptines and Aristocrates. |
| Euripides—Hecuba and Medea.                        | Plato—Republic.   |
|  | Aristotle—Nicomachean Ethics, I—V.                      |

LATIN: 1895 AND 1896.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Virgil—Bucolics and Georgics.                         | Terence—Andria.   |
| Horace—Odes and Satires                               | Livy—Books I and II.  |
| Juvenal—Satires (except 2, 6, 9).                     | Sallust—Bellum Jugurthinum.                                     |
| Persius—Satires.                                      | Cicero—Orations against Catiline; De Natura Deorum; De Legibus. |
| Lucretius—Books I—III.                                | Tacitus—The Annals.   |
| Catullus—1, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 40, 49, 51, 63, 68. |   |
| Plautus—Aulularia.                                    |   |

A thorough acquaintance with the above readings is required; but the questions will not necessarily be limited to these. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The Examination in History shall be in the following subjects:—

- 1.—The History of England.
- 2.—The History of India, including an acquaintance with the works of native historians, both Hindu and Mahomedan.
- 3.—As a selected period, the History of England during the Reign of Queen Victoria, to the end of 1876.
- 4.—The Constitutional History of England.
- 5.—The Rise and Progress of Civilization.
- 6.—Political Economy.



Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject connected with the course.

12. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

- 1.—Algebra.
- 2.—Plane Trigonometry.
- 3.—Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
- 4.—Analytical Plane Geometry.
- 5.—Analytical Solid Geometry.
- 6.—Differential Calculus.
- 7.—Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variation.
- 8.—Differential Equations.
- 9.—Statics.
- 10.—Dynamics of a particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
- 11.—Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
- 12.—Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and re-refraction at surfaces in any manner.
- 13.—Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
- 14.—Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
- 15.—Newton's Principia, Sections I to III.
- 16.—Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

13. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Logic, Deductive and Inductive ;
- (2) Psychology ,
- (3) Moral Science ;
- (4) The History of Philosophy ;
- (5) Natural Theology.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject connected with the course.

The following are the special readings in Philosophy for 1895 and 1896 :—

The text-books appointed for the B. A. Examination, including the alternative courses, to be revised for the M. A. Examination, viz :—

Sully's Outlines of Psychology, (latest edition.)

Janet's Theory of Morals.

Inductive Logic, as in Fowler.

Natural Theology, as in Flint's Theism.

In addition to the above-named books, the following text-books are recommended :—

I. *Logic.*

1. Mill's Logic.
2. Thomson's Laws of Thought.
3. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton, (the parts criticising his logical doctrines).

II. *Psychology.*

1. Locke's Essay.
2. Hume's Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding.
3. Watson's Selections from Kant.
4. Mansell's Metaphysics.
5. Mill's Examination, (the remainder).
6. Ribot's English Psychology

III. *Ethics.*

1. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics.
2. Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.
3. Bain's Moral Science.
4. Mill's Utilitarianism.
5. Sidgwick's History of Ethics.

IV. *History of Philosophy.*

1. Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
2. Davie's Hindu Philosophy (Trubnor's Oriental Series).
3. Mayor's Thales to Cicero.

V. *Natural Theology.*

1. Flint's Theism.
2. Martineau's Study of Religion.
3. Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religious of India.

14. Candidates in Physical Science shall be examined in the doctrine of Scientific Method, and in any one of the following subjects:—

I. *Physics as follows:—*

Sound as in	...	{ Deschanel's Sound. Tyndall's "
Heat "	...	{ Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Tyndall's Heat a Mode of Motion.
Light "	...	{ Glazebrook's Physical Optics. Tyndall's Lectures on Light. Schellon's Spectrum Analysis.
Electricity and Magnetism as in	...	{ Maxwell's Elementary Treatise on Electricity. Deschanel's Electricity and Magnetism m. Faraday's Researches in Electricity.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

In the treatment of these subjects only an elementary knowledge of the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus will be required.

In the practical examination, candidates will be expected to show a thorough acquaintance with the instruments used in teaching the subjects, and to perform experiments in the presence of the examiner; they will also be required to perform accurately common physical measurements.

II.—*Chemistry as follows:—*

Inorganic Chemistry as in Roscoe and Schorlemmer.

Organic Chemistry as in Armstrong's Organic Chemistry (until Roscoe and Schorlemmer's work is completed).

Wurt's Atomic Theory.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

(a). Inorganic Chemistry, as for the High Proficiency Examination together with—

- (1). Complex inorganic analysis (including mixtures of salts) as in Valentin's Qualitative Analysis.
- (2). Principles of quantitative analysis, volumetric and gravimetric, with common examples, as in Thrope's Quantitative Analysis.

(b). Organic Chemistry—

- (1). Principles of ultimate analysis.
- (2). Recognition of any common organic substance, including organic acids and bases, as in Bloxam's Laboratory Teaching.
- (3). Proximate analysis of organic mixtures.

*III.—Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.*

*IV.—Botany including Physiology, Palaeobotany and a knowledge of Indian plants.*

*V.—Geology and Mineralogy.*

The Scope of these subjects shall be as laid down for the diploma of Honors in Science.

15. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in every subject.

16. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Master of Arts Examination of the Panjab University. The fee of fifty rupees and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.,

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste.
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Where educated.
- 9.—Date of passing the High Proficiency Examination or of graduating.
- 10.—Subject in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College or the

Bachelor of Arts Examination of the \_\_\_\_\_ University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

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*FACULTY OF ARTS.*

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DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

I.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature shall be required to—

- (1) produce a certificate signed by not less than seven Fellows of the University, that he is, by his mode of life and position, a fit and proper person for admission to that degree;
- (2) produce certificates that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the First Class; that such degree has been conferred upon him not less than five years previously to the date of his application for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Literature; and that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the First Class, in a branch of learning other than that taken up for his degree;
- (3) submit to the Syndicate, with his application, an original Dissertation upon some branch of knowledge selected by himself.

II.—The Syndicate shall refer the Dissertation received under Rule I, Clause 3, to the judgment of three persons; and the opinions of such persons shall, on being received, be considered by the Syndicate, and shall then be submitted to the Senate with such recommendations as to the Syndicate shall seem fit.

III.—A fee of rupees one hundred shall be levied from every candidate upon admission to the degree of Doctor of Literature.

**III.—SCIENCE FACULTY.****ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

An Entrance Examination in Science shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, D. I. Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate\* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has most recently attended.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

A public school shall be held to mean a school (a) in which the course of study conforms with the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or the University, and which is inspected by the Department; or (b) which satisfies the University that it is organised and conducted so as to ensure sufficient training up to the standard of the Entrance Examination in Science.

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

No public school or private candidate, who has been disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School Examination on account of the use of unfair means, shall be permitted to appear at the Entrance Examination in Science within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a *satisfactory certificate showing that—*

- (a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that—
- (b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District; by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle; or by the Head Master of a public school which teaches at least up to the Entrance Examination in Science standard. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

\*Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate

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\* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—as, for instance, (in the case of public school candidates) wilful absence without sufficient reason.

who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee: but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading and Physical Science shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

7. The following are the subjects of examination:—

*Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—*

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. History and Geography.
4. Physics and Chemistry, along with the Elementary Principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

*Optional Subjects—*

Not more than *one* of the following:—

1. Botany and Zoology.
2. Agriculture.
3. Drawing

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	MARKS.
English .. ...	150
Mathematics ...	150
History and Geography ...	100
Physics and Chemistry ...	150
Botany and Zoology ..	150
Agriculture ...	150
Drawing ...	150

9. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading for which *ten* marks shall be assigned.



For the oral and practical examination in each Scientific Subject *fifty* marks shall be assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English and Physics and Chemistry, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

In each Scientific Subject this percentage is required in both the oral and written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and forty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and forty* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

	MARKS.
I.—English—	
1. Oral examination · Reading ... ..	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (a) Part I. Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences . . . . .	30
* Part II. Translation of similar passages and sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English . . . . .	40
Paper (b). Grammar and Composition ...	45
A Simple Essay... ..	25
	70
	—150
II.—Mathematics—	
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). Arithmetic and Algebra ... ..	75
(b). Euclid and Mensuration ... ..	75
	—150
III.—History and Geography—	
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). History ... ..	55
(b). Geography ... ..	45
	—100

	Marks.
<b>IV.—Physics and Chemistry—</b>	
(1). Oral and practical examination ... ..	50
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). Physics with Elementary Principles of Mechanics ... ..	50
(b). Chemistry with Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics ... ..	50
	—150
<b>V.—Botany and Zoology—</b>	
(1). Oral and practical examination ... ..	50
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). Botany ... ..	50
(b). Zoology ... ..	50
	—150
<b>VI.—Agriculture—</b>	
(1). Oral and practical examination ... ..	50
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (a) ... ..	50
Paper (b) ... ..	50
	—150
<b>VII.—Drawing—</b>	
Paper (a) ... ..	75
Paper (b) ... ..	75
	—150

13. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

To

Sir,

I am, &c., &c.,

1.—Age.

- N. B.—(a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.  
(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

\* The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

## CERTIFICATES.

I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination in Science; and that he has signed the above application.

*Head Master of High School.\**

II.—(For Public School Students) —

I certify that the above named candidate is a *bond fide* Public School Student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.*

(For Private Students) —

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* Private Student as defined in the Regulations.

*Head Master of High School.†*

## APPENDIX A.

**Courses of Reading proscribed for the Entrance Examination in Science.**

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

*Physics*—Longmans' "Elementary Science Manual," by Wright.

*Chemistry*—Longmans' "Elementary Science Manual," by Furneaux.

*Agriculture*—Longmans' "Elementary Science Manual," by H. J. Webb.

*Mechanics*, &c.—Longmans' "Elementary Science Manual."

MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic*, the whole; *Algebra* to Simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion; *Euclid*, Books I–IV, with easy deductions, the Mensuration of Plane Surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Outlines of the History of England and of India; General Geography, with that of India in particular, and the Elements of Physical Geography.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

*Botany*—Macmillan's "Science Primer."

*Zoology*—Nicholson's "Outlines of Natural History."

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\* See para. 3. † See para. 2.

## SCIENCE FACULTY.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

THE Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, and shall begin on the third Monday in March.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Science Faculty of the University of the Panjab, provided that the candidate shall have passed the above-named examination not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted. Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate, who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, and also by an oral examination which shall be of a distinctly practical nature. There will also be an oral examination in English reading. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following four subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physical Science (Physics and Chemistry).

IV.—Biology.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>			
English ... ..	...	...	...	150
Mathematics ... ..	...	...	...	150
Physical Science ... ..	...	...	...	150
Biology ... ..	...	...	...	150

8. Ten marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in English, which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and fifty marks shall be assigned to the oral and practical examinations in Physical Science and Biology.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

In Science this percentage is required in both the oral and written examinations.

10. Candidates who gain *three hundred and sixty* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

11. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

<b>I.—English—</b>		<b><i>Marks.</i></b>
(1) Oral examination: Reading ... ..	...	10
(2) Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Explanation, Grammar and Analysis of Passages in Poetry and Prose ... ..	...	70
(b) Translation from the Vernacular in- cluding idiomatic sentences ... ..	...	35
Essay and Composition ... ..	...	35
		—150
<b>For European candidates (a special paper)—</b>		
(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition...	...	70
		—150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

**II.—Mathematics—**

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid ... ..	...	75
(b) Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms	...	75
		—150

## MARKS.

## III.—Physical Science—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) First Paper—Elementary Physics	...	50
(b) Second Paper—Elementary Chemistry	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	50
		—150

## IV.—Biology—

(a) First Paper	...	...	...	...	50
(b) Second Paper	...	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	50
					—150

12. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes, being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

13. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

14. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in special case.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (S. F.) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee of twenty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.,

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated.
- 10.—Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

N. B. (a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the \_\_\_\_\_; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

The following is the form of certificate granted on passing the Examination :—

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
son of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
student of the \_\_\_\_\_ has passed  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division the Intermediate  
Examination in Science of the Panjab University, held in

18 .

SENATE HALL, LARORE :

REGISTRAR,

The

18 .

Panjab University.

N. B.—The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court Fee Stamps will not be received.



## APPENDIX A.

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Science.**

## ENGLISH.

	1895.		1896.
Scott	... Marston.	Macaulay	Lays of Ancient Rome.
Temple	... Lord Lawrence.	Goldsmith	The Traveller.
Dicken's	... Tale of Two Cities	Do.	The Deserted Village
Trench's	... Proverbs.	Morrison	Macaulay (Eng. Irish men of Letters)
Longman's	... School Composition, (Senior Part)	Dicken's	Tale of Two Cities.
		Iron his	Proverbs
		Longman's	School Composition, (Senior Part)

## MATHEMATICS 1895 AND 1896

1. *Arithmetic*
2. *Algebra*, Quadratic Equations, Theory of Quadratic Equations and Expressions; Imaginary Expressions, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions, Permutations and Combinations; Binomial and Pascal's Theorems
3. *Plane Geometry*, Euclid Books I to IV, VI and XI  
The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse
4. *Trigonometry*, Method of measuring Angles, Trigonometrical Ratios and the simple relations connecting them, Relations between Trigonometrical Ratios of Angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical Transformations; Solution of Triangles, Properties of Triangles, Area of a circle
5. *Logarithms*, the properties of Logarithms, Logarithmic Series; the use of Logarithmic tables, Proportional Parts.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE 1895 AND 1896

*Physics*, as in Lyonett's Elementary Text book, and *Chemistry*, as in Roscoe's Elementary Lessons, to the end of the Metalloids.

## BIOLOGY 1895 AND 1896

The elements of Vertebrate Morphology and Physiology as exemplified by the Rabbit, the Fowl, the Pig, and the Frog

The description of the external form and the nomenclature of the parts of those animals

The leading resemblances and differences in the plans of structure of the three. The chief features in their osteology with especial reference to the skull and limbs and the visceral anatomy of each, including the general structure of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sense organs.

The histological character of blood, epidermal and epithelial organs, connective tissues, cartilage, bone, muscle and nerve in these animals.

The characters and mode of formation of their ova and spermatozoa.

The chief stages of the development of the Frog, Fowl, Pigeon and Rabbit. The nature of the placenta in the latter.

The structure and life history of *Astacus*, *Lumbricus*, *Helix*, *Distoma*, *Hydra*, *Vorticella* and *Amoeba*.

The elementary morphology and physiology of the Flowering Plant.

The description of its external form.

The leading modifications in the structural plan of the flower.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

"Biology," by Professor Ainsworth Davis.

"The Flowering Plant," by Professor Ainsworth Davis.

### FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of the University of the Panjab, provided that the candidate shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate of good character signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or, in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal or Manager of the College. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted. Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and also by an oral examination which shall be of a distinctly practical character. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects, and an oral test in English will also be held.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up English and any one of the following groups of subjects:—

A.—Mathematics—

Pure ; Mixed ; Astronomy.

B.—Physical Science—

Physics ; Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic.

C.—Natural Science—

Zoology ; Botany.

D.—Geological Science—

Mineralogy ; Palaeontology.

E.—Agricultural Science—

Agricultural Chemistry.

Agriculture and Forestry.

Surveying.

7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

							MARKS
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Physical Science—							
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Natural Science—							—300
Zoology	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
							—300

Geological Science—					Marks.
Mineralogy...	...	...	...	...	75
Geology	...	...	...	...	150
Paleontology	...	...	...	...	75
Agricultural Science—					—800
Agricultural Chemistry	...	...	...	...	100
Agriculture and Forestry...	...	...	...	...	150
Surveying	...	...	...	...	50
					—800

8. Ten marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in English, which shall be limited to a test of the candidate's power of reading, and *fifty* marks shall be assigned to the oral examination in each branch of Physical and Natural Science.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in each subject. This percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

10. Candidates who gain *three hundred* marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *two hundred* marks, in second division; and all below, in third division.

11. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

I.—English—					Marks.
1. Oral examination: Reading	...	...	...	...	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—					
(a). Explanation and analysis of passages in Prose and Poetry, with questions on Grammar	...	...	...	...	70
(b). Outlines of the history of the English Language and Literature; Composition,—an Essay	...	...	...	...	70
II.—Mathematics—					—150
Five written papers of three hours each—					
Statics; Dynamics	...	...	...	...	60
Hydrostatics	...	...	...	...	60
Analytical Geometry	...	...	...	...	60
Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus	...	...	...	...	60
Astronomy	...	...	...	...	60
III.—Physical Science—					—300
Physics: Two papers of three hours each—					
First paper...	...	...	...	...	50
Second paper	...	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	50
					—150

**Chemistry : Two papers of three hours each— MARKS.**

Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	...	50
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	50
				—150
				—300

**IV.—Natural Science—****Zoology : Two papers of three hours each—**

First paper	..	...	...	...	50
Second paper	...	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	50
					—150

**Botany : Two papers of three hours each—**

First paper	...	...	...	...	50
Second paper	...	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	50
					—150

**V.—Geological Science—****Two papers in Geology—**

First paper	...	...	...	...	50
Second paper	...	...	...	...	50
One paper in Mineralogy	...	...	...	...	50
One paper in Palaeontology	...	...	...	...	50
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	100
					—300

**VI.—Agricultural Science—****(a). Agricultural Chemistry—****Two papers of three hours each—**

First paper	..	...	...	...	40
Second paper	...	...	...	...	40

**(b). Agriculture and Forestry—****Two papers of three hours each—**

First paper	...	...	...	...	40
Second paper	...	...	...	...	40

**(c). Surveying—**

One paper of three hours	...	...	...	...	40
Oral and practical examination	...	...	...	...	100

—300

12. The courses of reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes

being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

13. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

14. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University subject to any other penalties, which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

#### APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Science Examination of the Panjab University. The fee\* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.,

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1.—Age.

2.—Race.

3.—Religion.

4.—Caste (a)

5.—Present occupation.

6.—Residence.

7.—Father's name.

8.—Father's occupation (b).

9.—Where educated.

10.—Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.

11.—Subjects in which to be examined

N. B.—(a). When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b). When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

---

\* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Money Order. Postage or Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the \_\_\_\_\_; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

The following is the form of the certificate granted on passing this Examination :—

"This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ son of \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University at the Examination in the year 18\_\_\_\_\_, and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

*Registrar.*

*Countersigned.*

SENATE, HALL, LAHORE :

THE \_\_\_\_\_ 18 . }

Chancellor of the University  
of the Panjab.

## APPENDIX A.

## Courses of Reading for the Bachelor of Science Examination.

## ENGLISH.

1895.	1896.
1. Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream.	1. Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.
2. Shakespeare, Othello.	2. Shakespeare, Othello.
3. Tennyson ... The Princess.	3. Tennyson ... The Princess.
4. Nimmo's Essays selected British from Bacon, Essayists. Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.	4. *Nimmo's Essays selected British from Bacon, Essayists. Milton, Browne, Swift, Cowper and Macaulay.
5. Church's ... Life of Bacon.	5. Church's ... Life of Bacon.
6. Scott ... Quentin Durward.	6. Dickens's ... David Copperfield.
7. Dufforin's ... Letters from High Latitudes.	7. Kaye ... Lives of Indian Officers (Vol. II, 386 pages).
8. Smith ... Smaller History of English Literature.	8. Smith ... Smaller History of English Literature.
9. Meiklejohn ... The English Language: Part III.	9. *Meiklejohn The English Language: Part III.

\* Added with reference to Arts Faculty Proceedings, dated 7th April 1894.

## MATHEMATICS : 1895 AND 1896.

- (a). *Statics*—  
 Parallelogram and triangle of Forces.  
 Resultant of parallel forces.  
 Couples.  
 Moments.  
 Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.  
 Centre of parallel forces.  
 Centre of gravity, or centroids.  
 Friction.  
 Simple cases of tension of strings.  
 Levers; pulley; wheel and axle-inclined plane; screw; virtual velocities.
- (b). *Dynamics*—  
 Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.  
 Laws of motion.  
 Uniform motion.  
 Uniformly accelerated motion—  
 (1) In a straight line.  
 (2) In a parabola.  
 (3) In a circle.  
 Simple cases of impact.
- (c). *Hydrostatics*—  
 The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.  
 Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.  
 Centre of pressure.  
 Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.  
 Metacentro.  
 Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
- Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.  
 Measurement of heights by the barometer.  
 Mixture of gases.  
 Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving bell, the balloon, Siphon and Brunah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.
- (d). *Analytical Plane Geometry*.  
 Rectangular and polar coordinates.  
 Transformation of co-ordinates.  
 The straight line.  
 The circle.  
 The parabola.  
 The ellipse.  
 The hyperbola.  
 The general equation of the second degree.
- (e). *Differential Calculus*—  
 Definition of differential co-efficients.  
 Differentiation of functions of a single variable.  
 Successive differentiation.  
 Taylor's and MacLaurin's theorem and their simpler applications.  
 Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.  
 Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.  
 Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvatures, singular points, evolutes, involutes<br>Tracing of curves<br>(f) <i>Integral Calculus</i> —<br>Integration of simple functions of simple variable | Integration of rational fractions<br>Integration by formulae of reduction<br>Determination of lengths and areas of curves. |
|--|--|

- TEXT BOOKS {
- Locke's Statics
  - Locke's Dynamics
  - Anderson's Hydrostatics
  - Todhunter's Conic Sections
  - Todhunter's Differential Calculus
  - Todhunter's Integral Calculus

- (g) *Astronomy*, as in Mun's Text book of Astronomy

PHYSICAL SCIENCE 1895 AND 1896

- Physics*, as in "Ganot's Physics" translated by Atkinson, the  
 "Conservation of Energy," by Balfour Stewart  
*"Practical Physics,"* by Glazebrook and Shaw  
*Chemistry (Inorganic)*, as in "Bloxam's Chemistry"  
*Chemistry (Organic)*, as in "Rosen's Organic Chemistry"  
*Practical Chemistry*, as in "Bloxam's Laboratory Teaching,"  
 (the whole)

NATURAL SCIENCE 1895 AND 1896

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Zoology | Huxley's Invertebrata<br>Huxley's Vertebrata<br>Huxley's Physiology<br>Huxley's and Muirhead's Practical Biology   |
| Botany  | Huxley's Botany<br>Vasey's Treatise on the Physiology of Plants.<br>Brandis's Indian Forest Flora<br>Bower's and Vasey's Practical Instruction in Botany |

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE 1895 AND 1896

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Geology       | Sir A. Geikie's Text book of Geology<br>The Introductory portion of Medlicott and Blandford's Manual of the Geology of India published by Government<br>(The part concerning Northern India). |
| Mineralogy    | Cole's Practical Aids to Geology  |
| Palaeontology | Professor Nicholson's Manual of Palaeontology.  |

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

[Text books will be named hereafter]

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE.****DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.**

AN Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any Graduate in Science of the University of the Panjab may be examined for the Degree of Doctor of Science\* not less than two years after taking the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and will be required to pass in—

- (a). The Doctrine of Scientific Method ;
- (b). The History of the Inductive Science ;

And one of the following subjects :—

- (1) Physics treated either experimentally or Mathematically ;
- (2) Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic ;
- (3) Zoology ;
- (4) Botany ;
- (5) Geology.

3. A high standard of attainment will be expected, and in no case shall a candidate be approved of unless he shows a thorough practical knowledge of the subject selected by him for the examination.

4. Eight papers of three hours each shall be set—

- One in the Doctrine of Scientific Method ;
- One in History of the Inductive Sciences ; and
- Six in the special subject selected by the candidate.

---

\* During the first three years following the date on which the Regulations for Degrees in Science are duly sanctioned by Government, Graduates in Arts of the Panjab University may, with the special permission of the Syndicate, be admitted to Degrees in Science ; provided they pass successfully in all such subjects required for the Intermediate and Higher examinations in Science as they have not already taken up as a portion of their Arts Examinations.

*FACULTY OF SCIENCE.***HIGH PROFICIENCY IN SCIENCE.**

An Examination for High Proficiency in Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in March or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The Examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate examination (whether on the Oriental or Arts side) or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other recognised University and to any person who has passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College; provided that he shall have passed such examination in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and provided that he shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously:

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by a Magistrate or any other person of standing, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers in all subjects, supplemented by an oral or practical examination in all the subjects, with the exception of Mathematics.

6. Candidates may be examined through the medium of English, or through the medium of any Vernacular that may be sanctioned by the Syndicate.

7. In this examination three subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than four subjects in all. Two of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the third compulsory and the additional subject, as hereinafter provided.

8. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Fixed Subjects—*

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics and Chemistry.

And not less than one nor more than two of the following :—

- 1.—Physiology, viz. General Physiology and Special Human Physiology.
- 2.—Zoology.
- 3.—Botany.
- 4.—Geology.

N. B.— If only one of these four subjects is taken, it must not be Geology.

9. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

						Marks.
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	150
Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	150
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	120
Zoology	...	...	...	...	...	120
Botany	...	...	...	...	...	120
Geology	...	...	...	...	...	120

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject. This percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain three hundred and fifty marks or more shall be placed in the first division, those who gain not less than two hundred and fifty marks in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

*I.—Mathematics—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

- (a). Plane Trigonometry, Optics and Astronomy 75
- (b). Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry

Total ... 150

II.— <i>Physics and Chemistry</i> —				MARKS.
(1).	Oral and practical examination	...	...	40
(2).	Three written papers—			
(a).	First paper	...	...	45
(b).	Second paper	...	...	45
(c).	Third paper	...	...	20
Total				150

Papers (a) and (b) are of three hours each, and are the same as those set for the B. A. Examination. An hour and a half will be allowed for paper (c), which will contain questions on Organic Chemistry. In the Oral and Practical Examination ten marks shall be assigned to Organic Chemistry.

III.— <i>Physiology</i> —				MARKS.
(1).	Oral and Practical Examination	...	...	30
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a).	First paper	...	...	45
(b).	Second paper	...	...	45
Total				120

IV.— <i>Zoology</i> —				
(1).	Oral and Practical Examination	...	...	30
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a).	First paper	...	...	45
(b).	Second paper	...	...	45
Total				120

V.— <i>Botany</i> —				
(1).	Oral and Practical Examination	...	...	30
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a).	First paper	...	...	45
(b).	Second paper	...	...	45
Total				120

VI.— <i>Geology</i> —				
(1).	Oral and Practical Examination	...	...	30
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a).	First paper	...	...	45
(b).	Second paper	...	...	45
Total				120

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below as an indication of the standard required;

changes may be made, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate:—

#### MATHEMATICS.

1. *Plane Trigonometry*: the solution of triangle; De Moivre's Theorem; the expressions of functions in series, and in continued products.
2. *Optics*: the reflexion and refraction of light at plane and spherical surfaces, not including aberrations; the eye construction and use of the more simple instruments.
3. *Astronomy*: as far as the explanation of ordinary phenomena without the aid of spherical trigonometry; astronomical instruments.
4. *Hydrostatics*: the pressure of fluid; specific gravities; floating bodies; density of gases as depending on pressure and temperature; the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.
5. *Dynamics*: uniform, uniformly accelerated and uniform circular motion; falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo; cycloidal oscillations; collisions; work.
6. *Plane Co-ordinate Geometry*: equations of lines and Conic Sections with simple problems.

The above will be treated without the Differential Calculus.

#### PHYSICS.

1. General properties of Matter in the solid, liquid and gaseous states. Molecular forces, elasticity, capillarity, osmosis, diffusion; friction; work; conservation and transmutation of energy.
2. *Acoustics*: production, propagation and reflexion of sound vibrations of strings, rods, membranes, plates, and columns of air. Beats, interference, resonance, harmonics, Physical theory of music.
3. *Heat*: Measurement of co-efficients of conductivity and expansion; specific heat; latent heat; tension of vapour, emission and absorption of radiant heat; effects of vapour on these; Laws of cooling; Theory of exchanges; Dynamical theory of heat; Steam engines and other applications.
4. *Light*: the eye as an optical instrument; vision through lenses, microscopes and telescopes; achromatism in lenses; spectrum analysis; double refraction and polarisation; interference of polarised light, rotary polarisation, undulatory theory of light. Photography.
5. *Magnetism*: Magnetic moments: Measurement of Dip, Declination, and Total Intensity: Secular and Diurnal

**Variations and Disturbances of Terrestrial Magnetism ;  
Diamagnetism.**

6. *Electricity* : Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, Potential ; Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current and Resistance ; Units, Volts, Ohm, Ampere, Watts ; Actions of currents on currents, magnets on current, currents on magnets ; Telegraphs, Telephones, Electromotors, Storage, Batteries, Electric Lighting.

**CHEMISTRY.**

1. *Inorganic Chemistry* : treated more fully than in the Intermediate Examination.
2. *Organic Chemistry* : Estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Sulphur in Organic compounds ; Empirical Formulae ; Molecular weights, Rational Formulae, Radicals Homologous Series, Isomerism, Metamerism, Polymerism, Classification of Compounds.
3. Cyanogen Compounds. Methyl and Ethyl Series, Organic Acids, (Glycerine and Derivatives, Carbohydrates, Gums, Turpentines, Resins, Glucosides, Aromatic Compounds, Alkaloids, Albuminous substances, Fermentation and Decay.

*Practical Examination.*

Candidates will be required to identify in the dry and wet ways any compound containing one inorganic acid and base, and to analyse one containing any common organic acid and base, also to show an acquaintance with common ores. A practical acquaintance with the common apparatus used in teaching Physics will also be required.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

1. *Physiology* : its divisions and applications.
2. *The Chemistry* of animal bodies : properties of the principal proximate constituents.
3. *Histology* : structure and properties of animal cells ; epithelium and connective tissues.
4. *The Blood* : its composition, appearance, properties and uses.
5. *Circulation* : its causes, rate, force and nervous control.
6. *Respiration* : its mechanism, chemical changes and nervous control.
7. *Alimentation* : nature of foods, structure and properties of digestive organs, and mode of digestion.
8. *Secretion* : structure and mode of action of secreting organs, properties of secretion, and nervous control.
9. *Nutrition* : its conditions and alteration ; structure and properties of lymphatic system.

10. *Nervous System* : its structure, mode of action and properties of the different parts; sensation, structure and action of organs of special sense.
11. *Muscular Action* : structure of the organs, mode of action and nervous control.
12. *Generation and developments.* General principles.

## ZOOLOGY.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders.

## GENERA.

<i>Homo.</i>	<i>Scorpio.</i>
<i>Lupus.</i>	<i>Tegonaris</i> (or any Spider).
<i>Canis.</i>	<i>Carcinus.</i>
<i>Sus.</i>	<i>Oniscus.</i>
<i>Ovis.</i>	<i>Cyclops.</i>
<i>Columba.</i>	<i>Daphnia.</i>
<i>Canis.</i>	<i>Lumbricus.</i>
<i>Rana.</i>	<i>Hydra.</i>
<i>Bucconium.</i>	<i>Hydra.</i>
<i>Lamiz.</i>	<i>Echinus.</i>
<i>Blatta.</i>	

## ORDERS.

<i>Pinatcs.</i>	<i>Pteropoda</i>
<i>Chevroptera.</i>	<i>Brachyopoda.</i>
<i>Cetacea.</i>	<i>Polyzoa.</i>
<i>Perissodactyla.</i>	<i>Tunicata.</i>
<i>Proboscidea.</i>	<i>Coleoptera.</i>
<i>Suina.</i>	<i>Hemiptera.</i>
<i>Edentata.</i>	<i>Hymenoptera.</i>
<i>Marsupialia.</i>	<i>Lepidoptera.</i>
<i>Monotremata.</i>	<i>Diptera.</i>
<i>Struthionidae.</i>	<i>Mysidacea.</i>
<i>Sauri. v. (Archaeopteryx).</i>	<i>Cirripedia.</i>
<i>Lacertidia.</i>	<i>Annelida Polychata.</i>
<i>Ophidia.</i>	<i>Trematoda.</i>
<i>Chelonis.</i>	<i>Cestoda.</i>
<i>Crocodylia.</i>	<i>Nematoda.</i>
<i>Pterosauria.</i>	<i>Radifera.</i>
<i>Ichthyosauria.</i>	<i>Turbellaria.</i>
<i>Udela.</i>	<i>Crinouida.</i>
<i>Ganoidet.</i>	<i>Celenterata.</i>
<i>Dipnoi.</i>	<i>Porifera.</i>
<i>Elasmobranchii.</i>	<i>Infusoria.</i>
<i>Muraenobranchii.</i>	<i>Radiolaria.</i>
<i>Pharyngobranchii.</i>	<i>Gyrodactylida.</i>
<i>Cephalopoda.</i>	<i>Foraminifera.</i>



**The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification, Meaning of the terms Species, Variety and Race. Causes of Variation, Origin of Species.**

*Practical Examination.*

Each candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera, and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write description of them.

**BOTANY.**

1. *Botany*: its divisions and uses.
2. *Histology*: structure and varieties of vegetable cells, mode of formation, contents and properties. Fibrovascular tissue, epidermis and appendages.
3. *Stem*: structure, varieties, mode of growth and of branching.
4. *Roots*: structure, varieties, mode of growth and uses.
5. *Leaves*: structure, forms, arrangement.
6. *Flowers*: Inflorescence structures and forms of various organs and their arrangement.
7. *Fruit*: structure, forms, development and varieties.
8. *Seeds*: structure, development and mode of generation.
9. *Physiology*: chemical composition of plants, soils, food, mode of absorption, circulation and elaboration; evaporation; growth of various organs, their movements; reproduction, its varieties and alteration of generation.
10. *Classification*: artificial and natural systems, nomenclature.
11. *Cryptogamous* plants: their divisions, mode of growth and reproduction among ferns, mosses, fungi and algæ.
12. *Phanerogamous* plants: their divisions, the characteristics and properties of the following orders:—

Ranunculacæ.  
Crucifera.  
Malvacæ.  
Leguminosæ.  
Rosacæ.  
Umbellifera.  
Compositæ.  
Cinchonacæ.

Labiata.  
Solanacæ.  
Urticacæ.  
Polygonacæ.  
Conifera.  
Liliacæ.  
Graminæ.

13. *Botanical Geography*: distribution of plants, soils which nourish them; the general flora of the Panjab.

## GEOLOGY.

**Present Distribution of Land and Water, Physiography.**

**Continents, Mountain Chains, Inland Seas and Lakes, Plains and Table Lands, Water Sheds, River Valleys, Deltas.**

**Action of Ocean Currents, Rainfall, Snow and Ice. Chemical Organic Agencies and their work. Atmospheric Agency. Conditions of Climate. Distribution of Terrestrial and Marine plants and animals.**

**Structure and formation of Volcanoes. Earthquakes. Elevations and depressions of land. Theories of structure of the earth. Astronomical theories.**

**Lithology; igneous, aqueous, and aerial formation of Rocks. Metamorphosis, formation and inclination of Rock beds, dislocations, unconformability, joints, cleavage, foliation, concretions and mineral veins.**

**Characteristic features of the Lithology, Flora and Fauna of the various geological periods.**

**A special acquaintance with the Geology of the Himalaya, the Salt Range, Indo-Gangetic Plain, and Peninsular India.**

*Practical Examination.*

Candidates will be expected to recognise the various kinds of rocks lithologically, and common mineral ores; also the fossils characteristic of each geological period. An acquaintance with geological maps and sections will also be required.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate stating the division in which he has passed, and the language through the medium of which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

## APPLICATION.

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next High Proficiency in Science examination of the Panjab University. The fee of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent Examination.
- 9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

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 CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance examination of the \_\_\_\_\_; and that he has passed the Intermediate or equivalent examination in Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

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 IV.—FACULTY OF LAW.

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 RULES OF THE LAW SCHOOL AND REGULATIONS FOR THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

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 ADMISSION

Every candidate for admission to the Law School shall ordinarily apply to the Law Lecturer on or before the 31st of January in each year. But the Law Lecturer may, at his discretion, admit candidates after that date for special reasons to be stated in the application. Provided that no such admission shall affect the operation of any rule requiring a candidate for any of the Law Examinations to have attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class within the year preceding the Examination.

2. Every candidate shall submit with his application—  
a certificate of good moral character, signed by two gentlemen known to any Magistrate in the

district in which the candidate resides, and countersigned by such Magistrate; and  
 a certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University; or the permission in writing of the Chief Court.

COURSE OF STUDY.

3. The teaching staff of the Law School shall consist for the present, but subject to increase when sufficient funds are available, of a Law Lecturer, an Assistant Law Lecturer, and a translator of Law Books (who shall also assist in teaching).

4. There shall be two sections. In one the instruction shall be imparted through the medium of English, in the other through that of Vernacular; but in both the standard and course of instruction shall, as far as possible, be identical. Three classes shall be formed in each section, named with reference to the course of studies, the first, second and third year's classes. Candidates for the Preliminary Examination shall be deemed to belong to the first year's class, those for the First Certificate Examination to the second year's class, and those for the Licentiate in Law Examination to the third year's class.

5. The course of study shall extend over three years and shall embrace the following subjects:—

*First Year's Class.*

1. Outlines of General Jurisprudence.
2. Outlines of Constitutional Law.
3. Elements of the Law relating to Contracts and Torts.
4. Principles of Criminal Liability.
5. The Law of Evidence.

*Second Year's Class.*

1. Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Acts relating to the Panjab.
2. Drafting deeds and judicial documents.
3. Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.
4. Criminal Law.
5. The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Registration, Stamps and Court Fees.
6. The Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Panjab.

*Third Year's Class.*

1. An advanced course of instruction in—  
 (a). General Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law.  
 (b). The Law of Contracts and Torts.
2. The Law of Property including Land Tenures, and Tenant right, Easements and the Acquisition and Transfer of Rights in Property.
3. The Law relating to Minors.
4. The Law relating to Trusts.
5. The Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession.

## FEES.

6. The following fees shall be charged in the Law School :—

Rs. 25 upon admission or re-admission to the School;

Rs. 3 per mensem for the first year's class ; for the whole year of 12 months.

Rs. 5 per mensem for the second and third year's classes ; for the whole year of 12 months.

Provided that when a candidate has qualified for any Examination, and has been admitted thereto, but has failed to pass, and desires to continue in the Law School with a view to appearing again, he may be allowed to attend on payment of half the above monthly fees.

7. A roll of all persons admitted to the Law School shall be maintained, showing the date of admission, attendance, the section and class, and the date of leaving of each student.

8. Any student who fails to pay his fees, or is absent during Session, without leave for more than one month, shall be liable to be struck off the rolls.

## A. REGULATIONS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The Preliminary Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The Examination shall be open to any person—

(a) who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate), the equivalent examination of any other recognised University; and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the Examination. Provided that this rule shall not apply to any student admitted before 1st January 1888; or

(b). who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this Examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of 15 rupees, and, in the case of others, of 30 rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of four written papers of questions.

5. The Examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. The following shall be the subjects of examination :—

Paper i. (a) Outlines of General Jurisprudence.

„ (b) Outlines of Constitutional Law.

„ ii. Elements of Contract Law and of the Law relating to Torts.

„ - iii. Principles of Criminal Liability.

„ iv. The Law of Evidence.

7. The examination shall be conducted by examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions, and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed this Examination; one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References required in this Examination shall be published by the Law Lecturer, in January of each year; any alterations as compared with the list prescribed for the previous year being subject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the Examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

12. A certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination shall be granted under the signature of the Law Lecturer.

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## B. REGULATIONS FOR THE FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The First Certificate Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person—

- (a) who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent

examination of any other University ; and who having passed the Preliminary Examination in Law has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law School to his class during the year preceding the Examination ; or

- (b) who having been admitted to the Law School before the first January 1888, and being qualified under the rules then in force to appear at the Preliminary Examination of 1887, has subsequently to 1887 attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered, in the Law School, to his class during the year preceding the Examination ; or
- (c) who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this Examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of 25 rupees, and in the case of others, of 50 rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee, on each occasion.

4. The examination shall comprise five written papers of questions and a *viva voce* test. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

5. The examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. (a). The following shall be the subjects of the written examination :—

Paper I. Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Acts applicable to the Panjab and drafting deeds and judicial documents.



Paper II. Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.

„ III. Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.

„ IV. The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court Fees and Registration.

„ V. The Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Panjab.

(b). The following shall be the subjects of the *vidæ voce* examination :—

A.—Civil Procedure and the Stamp, Court Fees, Limitation and Registration Acts.

B.—Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence.

N. B.—The objects of the Oral examination should be to test the general knowledge of the candidates in the subject selected for the purpose.

7. The examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University. No member of the teaching staff of the Law School shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions, and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks. At least five questions shall be put in each subject of the *vidæ voce* examination and each subject shall carry a maximum number of 50 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed this Examination : one half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, whether written or *vidæ voce*, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects including *vidæ voce*. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References, required in this examination, shall be published by the Law Lecturer in January of each year, any alterations as compared with the list prescribed for the previous year, being sub-

ject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

12. A certificate of having passed the First Certificate Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate; the position of the candidate, in order of merit, being stated therein.

NOTE.—Under the Rules prescribed by the Chief Court for admission as a Mukhtar, no successful candidate can be admitted as such unless he has also passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University, or the equivalent examination of any other recognised University, or until he passes such Intermediate or other equivalent examination.

### C. REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENTIATE IN LAW EXAMINATION.

The Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Law shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The Examination shall be open to any person—

- (a) who has passed the First Certificate Examination in Law and has graduated in Arts in the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of Syndicate) in any other recognised University, and who has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered, in the Law School, to his class, each year for three years; the last year's attendance being subsequent to his having passed the First Certificate Examination;

Provided that any Graduate who has been admitted as such to the Law School before the 1st of January 1888 under Rule 2 (2) of the old regulations, and who has attended the number of Lectures required under those

regulations, may be admitted to the Licentiate in Law Examination notwithstanding his not having passed the First Certificate Examination, but every such Graduate shall be required to pass in Civil and Criminal Procedure in addition to the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate in Law Examination.

Provided also that any student who has passed the Preliminary Examination before the 1st January 1888, and is otherwise qualified to appear at the examination under this rule may be admitted to the Licentiate in Law Examination of 1888, notwithstanding his not having passed the First Certificate Examination, but every such student shall be required to pass in Civil and Criminal Procedure in addition to the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate in Law Examination.

(b) who has passed the First Certificate Examination in Law and also the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) an equivalent Examination of any other recognised University, and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Law School to his class, each year, three years, the last year's attendance being subsequent to his having passed the First Certificate Examination in Law. Provided that this rule shall cease to operate after the Licentiate in Law Examination for 1888; or

(c) who has obtained the permission of the Chief Court for admission thereto.

Provided that no person shall be admitted to this examination more than three times in all.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied, in the case of graduates and undergraduates, by a fee of 50 rupees and in the case of others of 200 rupees. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may

be admitted to subsequent examinations (subject to the proviso contained in Rule 2) on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. The examination shall comprise five written papers of questions and a *vidé voce* test.

5. The examination may be passed through the medium of either English or Urdu.

6. A.—The following shall be the subjects of the written examination:—

**Paper I. CIVIL LAW.**

- (a). The Law of Property, the Creation and Extinction of Easements; and the several modes of acquiring and transferring rights in property.
- (b). The Law relating to Minors.

**Paper II. CIVIL LAW.**

- (a). The Law of Contracts (including specific Relief.)
- (b). The Law of Torts.
- (c). The Law relating to Carriers.
- (d). The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments.
- (e). The Law relating to Trusts.

**Paper III. CIVIL LAW.**

- (a). The Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary Succession and Probate and administration.
- (b). The Hindu Law.
- (c). The Muhammadan Law.
- (d). The Customary Law.
- (e). The Law of Evidence.

**Paper IV. CRIMINAL LAW.**

**Paper V. (a). CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**—(including the Constitution of Courts and the Law relating to Legal Practitioners.)

**(b). GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.**

The following shall be the subjects of *vidé voce* examination:—

A.—Civil Law and the Law of Evidence.

B.—Criminal Law.

7. The Examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty with the approval of the

Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University. No member of the teaching staff of Law School shall be appointed an Examiner under this rule.

8. Each paper shall comprise ten questions and shall carry a maximum number of 120 marks. At least five questions shall be put in each subject of the *vidé voce* Examination, and each subject shall carry a maximum number of 50 marks.

9. Every candidate shall be required to obtain the following proportion of the marks allotted before he can be deemed to have passed this Examination; one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject whether written or *vidé voce*, and three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects including *vidé voce*. A candidate who obtains three-fourths, or more, of the aggregate number of marks shall be shown as having passed with credit.

10. A list of Books, Acts and References required in this Examination shall be published by the Law Lecturer in January, each year, any alteration as compared with the list prescribed for the previous year being subject to the approval of the Law Faculty and the sanction of the Syndicate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the Examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

12. The Diploma of Licentiate in Law shall be granted to every successful candidate, except a person admitted under Rule 2 (c), who shall only be entitled to a certificate of having passed the prescribed Examination.

#### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in December, or such other date as the Syndicate shall determine, the said date being notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. The Examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Licentiate in Law Examination, or the Intermediate Law Examination, under the Special Rules in Appendix A, of this University, and who has graduated in Arts in this or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) some other recognised University.

3. Applications for admission to this Examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the same, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 50.

4. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 50 on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall comprise four written papers. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. The Examination shall be passed only through the medium of English.

7. The following shall be the subjects of the Examination :—

I. Paper ...	(a) <i>Jurisprudence—</i> (1) General Jurisprudence; (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation.	<i>Books recommended to be read—</i> 1. Maine's <i>Ancient Law</i> . 2. Markby's <i>Elements of Law</i> . 3. Rattigan's <i>Jurisprudence</i> . 4. Bentham's <i>Theory of Legislation</i> .
II. Paper.	(b) <i>International Law—</i> (1) Public; (2) Private.	1. Maine's <i>International Law</i> . 2. Hall's <i>International Law</i> .
III. Paper.	(c) <i>Constitutional History</i> (1) Of England; (2) Of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	1. Dickey on the <i>Constitution</i> . 2. Bagehot's <i>English Constitution</i> .
IV. Paper ...	(d) <i>Roman Law</i> ... Lord Mackenzie's <i>Studies in Roman Law</i> , by Kirkpatrick.	

8. The Examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. No member of the Teaching Staff of the Law School shall be appointed an Examiner under this Rule.

9. 100 marks shall be allotted to each paper, which shall ordinarily comprise ten questions.

10. In order to pass the Examination, a candidate must obtain *forty per cent.* of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject, and a candidate who obtains *fifty per cent.* of the maximum marks in each subject shall be shown as having passed in the First Division, and all other passed candidates in the Second Division.

11. A list of Books recommended to be read for this Examination will be published in the Calendar for each year.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am &c, &c.,

#### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age.....

Date of graduation in Arts.....

Date of passing Licentiate in Law }  
or Intermediate Law Examination }.....

Present occupation.....

Religion.....

#### CERTIFICATE.\*

I certify that..... has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor of Laws.

.....  
Signature.

\* This certificate must be signed by the Principal of the College or Institution at which the candidate has studied.

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined at Lahore on the second Monday in December, or on such other date as the Syndicate shall determine, the said date being notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. The Examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. of this University at least two academical years before the Examination.

3. Application for admission to this Examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar at least sixty days before the date fixed for the same, accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

4. Candidates failing to pass one Examination may be admitted to subsequent Examinations on a payment of a like fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall comprise six written papers. Five hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. The Examination shall be passed only through the medium of English.

7. The following shall be the subjects of the Examination :—

(a) *Jurisprudence*—

- (1) General Jurisprudence ;
- (2) Principles and Theory of Legislation.

(b) *Constitutional History*—

- (1) Of England ;
- (2) Of Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

(c) *International Law*—

- (1) Public ;
- (2) Private.

(d) *Roman Law*—

- (1) General History of ;
- (2) The Institutes of Justinian.

(e) *English Common Law and Equity*—

- (1) History of ;
- (2) General Principles, including a knowledge of some of the Leading Cases.

*Criminal Law*—

1. History of the English ;
2. General Principles of Criminal Liability.



8. The Examination shall be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Law Faculty, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. No member of the Teaching Staff of the Law School shall be appointed an Examiner under this Rule.

9. 100 marks shall be allotted to each paper, which shall ordinarily comprise ten questions.

10. In order to pass this Examination, a candidate must obtain one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each subject.

Note.—By the term "academical year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between the Examination for Bachelor of Laws and the Examination for Doctor of Laws in the following year.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee of rupees two hundred is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.,

#### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Ago \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of graduation as Bachelor of Laws \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religion \_\_\_\_\_

#### CERTIFICATE.\*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the LL. D. Regulations.

\* This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

## APPENDIX A.

**Special Rules for Graduates in Arts of the Panjab  
University who desire to qualify for  
the LL.B. Degree.**

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Candidates, who are Graduates in Arts of the Panjab University at the time of their admission into the Law School, or at the time of passing the Preliminary Examination in Law, and who desire to proceed to the Degree of LL. B. without qualifying as Pleaders of the second grade, shall be governed by the following Rules :—

Provided that Law students who may have passed the Preliminary or First Certificate in Law Examination prior to the coming into operation of these Rules, will have the option of taking advantage of these Rules, subject to the condition of their graduating in Arts in the Examination to be held in March 1892.

A.—They shall be required to have attended the prescribed number of lectures in the first year's class of the Lahore Law School, and to have passed the Preliminary Law Examination according to the existing Regulations.

B.—Subsequent to the passing of the Preliminary Examination they shall be required to attend not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Licentiate in Law Class during the year next after their having passed the Preliminary Examination.

Provided that Law students being Graduates in Arts who may have passed the Preliminary Examination prior to the coming into operation of these Rules, may at once after the passing of these Rules join the Licentiate in Law Class, if they desire to be governed by these Rules, and shall be entitled, after attending not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered in the Licentiate in Law Class during the year of their joining the same, to appear at the Intermediate Examination in Law.

Provided that if a candidate has been prevented for reasons approved by the Law Faculty from attending the prescribed course within this period, the Faculty may allow him a further opportunity of attending a fresh course of lectures.

C.—They shall thereafter be required to pass a Second or Intermediate Examination in Law, which shall embrace all the subjects prescribed for the Licentiate in Law Examination, and, in addition thereto, the Law of Limitation, which shall comprise a separate paper. No candidate shall be deemed to have passed this Examination unless he obtains *forty per cent.* of the maximum marks allotted to each paper.

D.—After passing the Intermediate Law Examination they shall be admitted to the LL. B. Class, and shall be required to obtain a certificate from the Law Lecturer that they have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered to that class in the year subsequent to their having passed the Intermediate Law Examination, before they are permitted to appear at the LL. B. Examination.

Candidates for the Preliminary Examination shall be required to forward with their application a fee of Rs. 15, and for the Intermediate Law Examination a fee of Rs. 30.

E.—Failure to pass the above Examinations will not disqualify a candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent similar examination, but he shall be required on each occasion to pay a fresh fee.

F.—A certificate of having passed the Preliminary or Intermediate Law Examination shall be granted under the signature of the Law Lecturer for the Preliminary, and of the Registrar for the Intermediate.

G.—The Examiners for both the Preliminary and Intermediate Law Examinations shall be appointed by the Law Faculty subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

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# **SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW.**

## **LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.**

- Paper I** ... (a.) Outlines of General Jurisprudence. 1. Lectures.
- (b.) Outlines of Constitutional Law. 2. Dicey—Introduction and Part I, 129 pages.
3. Indian Councils' Act 1861, as amended by 55 and 56, Vic. Chap. 14 (1892.)
- Paper II** ... Elements of Contract Law, and of the Law relating to Torts. 1. Anson's Principles of the Law of Contract, latest edition.
2. Underhill on Torts.
- Paper III** ... Principles of Criminal Liability. 2nd, 4th and 5th Chapters of Mayne's Indian Penal Code with Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners bearing on them.
- Paper IV** ... The Law of Evidence. Act I. of 1872.

# **SUBJECTS FOR THE FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.**

## **LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.**

- Paper I** ... Civil Procedure and Appurtenant Acts applicable to the Panjab, and drafting deeds and Judicial documents. 1. The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV. of 1882).
2. The Panjab Courts Act, (XVIII of 1884).

3. The Small Causes Courts Act (IX. of 1887).
4. Regulations regarding the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land. 17 of 1806.  
1 of 1798.
5. The Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII. of 1879).

**Note.**—Drafting deeds and Judicial documents to be learnt by practice. The Assistant Law Lecturer and Reader should occasionally require students to draw up plaints, bonds and deeds of sale and mortgage.

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| <p><b>Paper II ... Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.</b></p>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Panjab Land Revenue Act XVII. of 1887, and Rules thereunder.</li> <li>2. Powell's Land Systems of British India, Vol. I., Chapters IV.--V.</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper III ... Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.</b></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. The Panjab Tenancy Act XVI. of 1887.</li> <li>4. The Revenue Recovery Act (I. of 1890).</li> </ol>  |
| <p><b>Paper III ... Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Panjab.</b></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Indian Penal Code (Mayne's edition), and Act VIII. of 1882.</li> <li>2. The Police Act (V. of 1801).</li> </ol>                                       |

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|--|---|
|  | 3. The Criminal Procedure Code Act (X. of 1882), Act III. of 1884 and X. of 1886. |
|  | 4. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI. of 1879).                   |
| <b>Paper IV. ... The Law of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court Fees and Registration.</b>           | 1. The Indian Evidence-Act I. (of 1872.)  |
|  | 2. The Indian Oaths' Act (X. of 1873).  |
|  | 3. The General Clauses Acts (I. of 1808 and I. of 1887).                          |
|  | 4. Rivan's edition of the Registration Act (III. of 1877).                        |
|  | 5. Rivan's edition of the Limitation Act (XV. of 1877).                           |
|  | 6. Court Fees Act (VII. of 1870).   |
|  | 7. The General Stamp Act (I. of 1870 and Act IX. of 1884).                        |
| <b>Paper V ... The Hindu and Muham-<br/>madan Laws, and<br/>the Customary Law<br/>of the Panjab.</b> | 1. Macnaughten's Prin-<br>ciples of Hindu<br>Law.                                 |
|  | 2. Macnaughten's Prin-<br>ciples of Muham-<br>madan Law.                          |
|  | 3. Battigan's Digest of<br>Customary Law.   |

*Note.*—The Candidates must be acquainted with all Acts amend-  
ing or bearing upon the Acts above specified.

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# SUBJECTS FOR THE LICENTIATE-IN-LAW AND INTER-MEDIATE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

## LIST OF BOOKS AND ACTS RECOMMENDED FOR PERUSAL.

### Paper I.—CIVIL LAW—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a). The Law of property: the creation and extinction of Easements and the several modes of acquiring and transferring rights in property. | 1. The Panjab Laws Act (IV. of 1872).                        |
|  | 2. The Mortgage Regulations (I. of 1798, and XVII. of 1806). |
|  | 3. Ghose on Mortgages.                                       |
|  | 4. Innes's Digest of the Law of Easements.                   |
| (b). The Law relating to minors.   | 5. The Guardian and Wards Act (VIII. of 1890).               |
|  | 6. The Indian Majority Act (IX. of 1875).                    |

### Paper II.—CIVIL LAW—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a). The Law of Contracts (including Specific Relief). | 1. The Indian Contract Act (IX. of 1872).          |
|  | 2. The Specific Relief Act (I. of 1877).           |
| (b). The Law of Torts.                                 | 3. Pollock on the Law of Torts.                    |
| (c). The Law relating to Carriers.                     | 4. The Indian Carriers Act (III. of 1865).         |
|  | 5. The Railway Act (IX. of 1880), Chap. VII.       |
| (d). The Law relating to Negotiable Instruments.       | 6. The Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI. of 1881). |
| (e). The Law relating to Trusts.                       | 7. Act II. of 1882.                                |

**Paper III.—CIVIL LAW—**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a). The Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary Succession, and Probate and Administration. | 1. Henderson's Edition of Act X. of 1863, with amendments and Act V. of 1881, with amendments. |
| (b). The Hindu Law.   | 2. Mayne's Hindu Law.  |
| (c). The Muhammadan Law.  | 3. Amir Ali's Students' Hand book of Muhammadan Law.   |
| (d). The Customary Law.   | 4. Rattigan's Customary Law of the Panjab (latest Edition.)                                    |
| (e). The Law of Evidence.   | 5. Indian Evidence Act (I. of 1872).   |
|   | 6. The Indian Oaths' Act (X. of 1873).   |

**Paper IV.—CRIMINAL LAW—**

Mayne's Edition of the Indian Penal Code.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Paper V.—(a).</b> <i>Constitutional Law</i> , (including the Constitution of the Courts and the Law relating to Legal Practitioners). | 1. Dicey's Law of the Constitution (1889).                    |
|  | 2. Cowell's Court and Legislative Authorities in India, 1887. |
|  | 3. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act.              |
|  | 4. The Panjab Courts Act.                                     |
|  | 5. The Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII. of 1879).             |
| (b). <i>General Jurisprudence.</i>   | 6. Rattigan's Jurisprudence.                                  |

**SPECIAL SUBJECT FOR THE INTERMEDIATE  
LAW EXAMINATION.**

The Law of Limitation.

Rivaz's Limitation Act (XV. of 1877).

*Note.*—The candidates must be acquainted with all Acts amending or bearing upon the Acts above specified.



**FACULTY OF LAW.****(ORIENTAL SIDE).****EXAMINATIONS FOR QAZIS AND PRADVIVAKS.**

Examinations in the Hindu and Muhammadan systems of Law, respectively, shall be held annually at Lahore, in the month of June, or at such other time as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. There shall be two standards of examination in each of the systems of law referred to in Rule 1, namely, the Proficiency and the High Proficiency standards.

3. Any person may be admitted to the Proficiency Examination in either system of law, who shall have passed the Entrance Examination.

Any person may be admitted to the High Proficiency Examination in either system of law, who shall have passed the Proficiency Examination in such system.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

5. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

For admission to the—			Rs.
Proficiency Examination	...	...	3
High Proficiency	„	...	6

6. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers. Four papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

7. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each written paper, making four hundred marks in all.

The minimum marks required to pass any examination shall be 50 per cent. in each paper, and 60 per cent. of the whole four hundred marks.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a diploma stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit, and carrying with it the Oriental Literary Title specified below, namely :—

Proficiency in Muhammadan Law	...	Qazi Alim.
" " Hindu Law	...	Vyavastharit.
High Proficiency in Muhammadan Law	...	Qazi Fazil.
" " Hindu Law	...	Pradvivak.

10. The following courses of reading are prescribed, but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses may be revised, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

#### MUHAMMADAN LAW.

<i>Proficiency or Qazi Alim.</i>		<i>High Proficiency or Qazi Fazil.</i>	
	Papers.		Papers.
Husami (Principles of Muhammadan Law)	... I	Ashbah-wa-Nuzair (first two 'fans' only)	... I
Mukhtasar Vaqaya	} .. II	Tauzih (the whole)	... II
Tanvir-ul-Absar		* Hidayah	
Multaqal-Abhar	... III	* Durrul Mukhtar and	... III
Sharifi Shara Siraji	... IV	Fatawa Alamgiri	
		* Fatawa Qazi Khan	... IV

#### HINDU LAW.

<i>Proficiency or Vyavastharit.</i>		<i>High Proficiency or Pradvivak.</i>	
	Papers.		Papers.
Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti	... I	* Mitakshara and Viramirodaya	... I
* Parasara Smriti and Gautama Smriti	... II	Daya Bhaga (by Jimutavahana)	... II
Vyavahara Tattava and Daya Tattva	... III	Kalnadhava ...	... III
Any Grihya Sutra	... IV	Dattaka mimansa and Dattaka chandrika	... IV

\* Legal portions only.

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the next of the Panjab University. The fee\* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Subjects in which to be examined.
- 9.—Examination already passed.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

## V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

AN Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in April, or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Examinations for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

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\* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be received.

## FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.S. 188

### FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

2. Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this Examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the Entrance or any equivalent Examination of an Indian or other University recognised by the Syndicate.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to having passed the Entrance Examination, been engaged in medical studies for three academical years.
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Senate :—

*Two Courses each of 100 lectures on—*  
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
Chemistry.  
General Anatomy and Physiology.

*Two Courses of 70 lectures on—*  
Materia Medica.

*Two Courses each of 26 lectures on—*  
Botany.

*Two Courses of Practical Chemistry in testing the natures of the acids and bases in ordinary salts, also of the ordinary poisons, and in the examination of animal secretions and of urinary deposits ; also the testing for the impurities of potable water.*

*Two Courses of 40 lectures on—*  
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

NOTE.—Attendance at the two Courses on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology is optional and not compulsory.

- (d) Of having studied practical pharmacy for two courses each of three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.
- (e) Of having dissected during three winter sessions, and of having completed at least ten dissections, each session.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate on the form in Appendix I, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy ;

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism ; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to practical Medical Science ;

Botany ;

Materia Medica and Pharmacy ;

General Anatomy and Physiology ;

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing for the acid and base in ordinary salts, the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits ; also testing for the impurities of potable waters ;

(a) Knowledge of methods of determining organic formulae, and of ultimate organic analysis.

(b). Elementary acquaintance with the  $C_n + H_{2n}$  series and simple Paraffins.

(c). Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol with their simpler derivatives—(eq. esters, oxidation products. Iodides. Iodoform, Chloral, Chloroform, &c.)

(d). Glycerine and Saponification.

(e). Starches and Sugars and Fermentation.

(f). Benzene, Nitrobenzene and Phenyl derivatives.

(g). Common organic acids.

And at his option, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

The portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined are here specified :—

# FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.S. 185

## SUBJECTS IN BOTANY FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Elementary Anatomy, Histology and Physiology of flowering plants. The principles of Hooker's and Bontham's systems of classification of plants. A detailed account of the below-named *twenty-eight* natural orders, which are specially important in the Panjab :—

<i>Ranunculaceae.</i>	<i>Papaveraceae.</i>	<i>Cruciferae.</i>
<i>Caryophyllaceae.</i>	<i>Malvaceae.</i>	<i>Arunthaceae.</i>
<i>Rutaceae.</i>	<i>Leguminosae.</i>	<i>Rosaceae.</i>
<i>Umbelliferae.</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae.</i>	<i>Myrtaceae.</i>
<i>Compositae.</i>	<i>Cinchonaceae.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae.</i>
<i>Asclepiadaceae.</i>	<i>Labiatae.</i>	<i>Scrophulariaceae.</i>
<i>Solanaceae.</i>	<i>Boraginaceae.</i>	<i>Polygonaceae.</i>
<i>Euphorbiaceae.</i>	<i>Urticaceae.</i>	<i>Coniferae.</i>
<i>Liliaceae.</i>	<i>Iridaceae.</i>	<i>Amgillidaceae.</i>
<i>Graminae.</i>		

The Examination in Comparative Anatomy for the M. B. Examination shall be divided into two parts :—

- 1st that upon the Invertebrata.
- 2nd do. do. Vertebrata.

Of the total number of marks given for the Examination both written and oral, two-thirds will be assigned to the questions upon the Vertebrata, and the remaining one-third to those upon the Invertebrata.

Moreover, the scope of the Examination upon the Invertebrata will include the following classes of that sub-kingdom, and each of these classes will be considered with reference to its general characters and especially as regards the Morphology of selected types.

The following are the classes with their representative type or types :—

Porifera	...	Common Sponge.
Coelenterata	...	Hydra : Sea Anemone.
Echinodermata	...	Starfish : Sea Cucumber : Sea Porcupine.
Vermes	...	The Entozoa.
Anarthropoda	...	Leech : Earthworm.
Arthropoda	...	Lobster : Spider : Cockroach : Centipede.
Mollusca	...	Oyster : Cattle fish : Snail.

The Text-book recommended is, for the present, Nicholson's Students' Manual.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions. The minimum number of marks required to pass this Examination, shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject both in the oral and written portions of the Examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained 80 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than 80 per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

8. If a student fails in this examination in one subject only, he will be allowed in a subsequent year to appear in the corresponding examination in that subject on payment of the full fee of twenty rupees; and, if successful, he will be granted the usual certificate of having passed the First Examination.

Candidates who have passed the First Examination without having taken up the optional subject of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, may appear at any subsequent Examination in that subject on payment of a fee of twenty rupees.

9. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

#### SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

10. Any candidate who can produce a certificate to the following effect may be admitted to this Examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of this University at least two years previously.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination for Licentiate of Medicine, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the University :—
  - (1) Two Courses each of 100 lectures on—  
Medicine.  
Surgery.
  - (2) Two Courses each of 30 lectures on—  
Midwifery.  
Diseases of Women and Children.

## **SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.S. 187**

- (3) Two Courses each of 30 lectures on—  
General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.**
- (4) Two Courses each of 50 lectures on—  
Medical Jurisprudence.**
- (5) Two Courses each of 25 lectures on—  
Diseases of the Eye.**
- (6) Two Courses each of 20 lectures on—  
Hygiene.**

- (c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Examination, gone through a complete course of Surgical operations on the dead body during a Summer Session.**
- (d) Of having duly and carefully performed six post mortem examinations, and of having regularly attended two courses of Practical Demonstrations in the Dead-house.**
- (e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner :—**

**Six months' attendance at an out-door Dispensary of a recognised Hospital.**

**Three months' attendance at the practice of an Eye Dispensary.**

**Two years' attendance of the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognised Hospital, and lectures on Clinical Surgery and Medicine during such attendance.**

- (f) Of having drawn up in his own hand-writing six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Ward Clerk.**
- (g) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.**

**11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix I, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.**

**12. A fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for this examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 30 on each occasion, and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production**



of a certificate of having attended a further course of Hospital Practice and Clinical Instruction, subsequent to his last failing for one academical year.

13. The Examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Medical Jurisprudence including Practical Toxicology.

Pathology and Hygiene.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of acute and chronic disease, to be selected by the Examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases, also if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in hospital;

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be obtained by them as well as the manner of effecting these objects;

To examine, in the presence of the Examiner, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained;

To perform capital operations on the dead subjects, after detailing to the Examiner the Pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operating adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

Provided the changes, introduced by these regulations into the curriculum and scope of the examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery will not affect those candidates who had completed their course of studies before these rules came into force.

## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.S. 189

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained 80 per cent. of the marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than 80 per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

17. The number of papers to be set and the maximum number of marks to be given in written and oral examinations in each subject shall be as follows:—

### FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Compulsory or Optional.	Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Total value of written papers.	Value of marks for oral exami- nation.	Total.
Compulsory	Anatomy ... ..	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
Ditto ...	Chemistry & Physics	Ditto	200	100	300
Ditto ...	Botany ... ..	1 paper of 100 marks	100	50	150
Ditto ...	Physiology ...	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Ditto ...	Materia Medica ...	Ditto	200	100	300
Optional ...	Comparative Ana- tomy and Zoology.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,500

## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Name of Subject.	No of papers and value of marks.	Total value of written pa- pers.	Value of marks for Oral Examination.	Total.
Medicine . . . .	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Surgery, including Ophthal- mic Surgery.	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Medical Jurisprudence . .	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Pathology and Hygiene .	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . .	...	...	...	1,350

18. The Text-books prescribed for the First and Second Examinations for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery will be fixed by the Medical Faculty, from time to time, on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College.

### APPENDIX I.

#### 1.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. The fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

#### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

N. B.—This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.S. 191

### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age.  
Religion.  
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.  
Present occupation.  
Father's name.  
Residence.

### 2.—FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

N. B. —This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

### PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age.  
Religion.  
Date of passing the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.  
Present occupation.  
Father's name.  
Residence.

## APPENDIX II.

### 1.—CERTIFICATE OF PASSING THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ duly passed the First Examination for a License in Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery at the Annual Examination held in the year 18\_\_\_\_, having been placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division, No. \_\_\_\_\_.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }

The

18 \_\_\_\_ . }

REGISTRAR,

Panjab University

## 2—DIPLOMA AND LICENSE FOR THE SECOND EXAMINATION FOR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This is to certify that having passed the  
Examination for a License in Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery  
at the Examination in 18 , is hereby authorised to practice Medi-  
cine, Obstetrics and Surgery

Registrar, Panjab University SENATE HALL, LAHORE	Vice Chancellor of the Panjab University.  Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Panjab University.
The	18 . } Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Panjab University.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR IN MEDICINE AND DOCTOR IN MEDICINE

### BACHELOR IN MEDICINE

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the third Monday in April, or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The Examination shall consist of two parts entitled, respectively, the First and Second M B Examinations for Bachelor in Medicine.

### FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE

2 Any person who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this Examination —

- (a) Of having passed the Intermediate or other equivalent Examination of an Indian or other University recognised by the Syndicate.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Senate:—

Two Courses each of 100 lectures  
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
Chemistry  
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses of 70 lectures—  
Materia Medica.

**Two Courses each of 26 lectures—**  
**Botany.**

**Two Courses of 40 lectures—**  
**Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.**

**Two Courses—**  
 Practical Chemistry in testing the *nature of the acids and bases in ordinary salts*, in testing the *nature of ordinary poisons*, and in the *examination of animal secretions and of urinary deposits*, and in *testing for the impurities of potable water*.

- (d) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for *two courses each of three months*, and having acquired a *practical knowledge of the preparations and compounding of medicines*.
- (e) Of having dissected during *three winter sessions* and of having completed at least *ten dissections each session*.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate, in the form in Appendix I to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate at such examination. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

**Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy;**

**Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science;**

**Botany;**

**Materia Medica and Pharmacy;**

**General Anatomy and Physiology;**

**Comparative Anatomy and Zoology;**

Practical Chemistry so far as regards the testing for the acids and bases in ordinary salts, the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits; also testing for the impurities of potable waters.

- (a). Knowledge of methods of determining organic formulae, and of ultimate organic analysis.
- (b). Elementary acquaintance with the  $C_n + H_{2n}$  Series, and simple Paraffins.
- (c). Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol with their simpler derivatives (eq. esters, oxidation products, Iodides, Iodoform, Chloral, Chloroform, &c.)
- (d). Glycerine and Saponification.
- (e). Starches and Sugars and Fermentation.
- (f). Benzene, Nitrobenzene and Phenyl derivatives.
- (g). Common organic acids.

The portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined are here specified :—

#### SUBJECTS IN BOTANY FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Elementary Anatomy, Histology and Physiology of Flowering Plants. The principles of Hooker's and Bentham's system of classification of Plants. A detailed account of the below-named *twenty eight* natural orders, which are especially important in the Panjab :—

<i>Ranunculaceae.</i>	<i>Papaveraceae.</i>	<i>Cruciferae.</i>
<i>Caryophyllaceae.</i>	<i>Malvaceae.</i>	<i>Aruntiaceae.</i>
<i>Rutaceae.</i>	<i>Leguminosae.</i>	<i>Rosaceae.</i>
<i>Umbelliferae.</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae.</i>	<i>Myrtaceae.</i>
<i>Compositae.</i>	<i>Cinchonaceae.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae.</i>
<i>Asclepiadaceae.</i>	<i>Labiatae.</i>	<i>Scrophulariaceae.</i>
<i>Solanaceae.</i>	<i>Boraginaceae.</i>	<i>Polygonaceae.</i>
<i>Euphorbiaceae.</i>	<i>Urticaceae.</i>	<i>Coniferae.</i>
<i>Liliaceae.</i>	<i>Iridaceae.</i>	<i>Amyrillidaceae.</i>
<i>Graminae.</i>		

The Examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Bachelor in Medicine Examination shall be divided into two parts :—

- 1st that upon the Invertebrata.
- 2nd do, do. Vertebrata.

Of the total number of marks given for the examination, both written and oral, two-thirds will be assigned to the questions upon the Vertebrata, and the remaining one-third to those upon the Invertebrata.

Moreover, the scope of the Examination upon the Invertebrata will include the following classes of that sub-kingdom, and each of these classes will be considered with reference to its general characters and especially as regards the Morphology of selected types.

The following are the classes with their representative type or types :—

Porifera	.. Common Sponge.
Coelenterata	... Hydra: Sea Anemone.
Echinodermata	... Starfish: Sea Cucumber: Sea Porcupine.
Vermes	... The Eutozon.
Anarthropoda	... Leech: Earthworm.
Arthropoda	... Lobster: Spider: Cockroach: Centipede.
Mollusca	... Oyster: Cattle fish: Snail.

(The Text-book recommended is, for the present, Nicholson's Students' Manual.)

7. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions in order of merit. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

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## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

8. Any candidate who can produce a certificate to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination of this University at least two years previously.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the University :—

*Two Courses each of 100 lectures on—*  
Medicine.  
Surgery.

*Two Courses each of 30 lectures—*  
Midwifery.  
Diseases of Women and Children.

*Two Courses each of 20 lectures—*  
General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

*Two Courses each of 50 lectures—*  
Medical Jurisprudence.

*Two Courses each of 25 lectures—*  
Diseases of the Eye.

*Two Courses each of 20 lectures—*  
Hygiene.

- (c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination for Bachelor in Medicine, gone through a complete course of Surgical operations on the dead body during one Summer Session.

- (d) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended the oral course of Practical Demonstrations in the Dead-house.

- (e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner :—

*Six months' attendance at an out-door Dispensary of a recognised Hospital.*

## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B. 197

*Three months' attendance at the practice of an Eye Dispensary.*

*Two years' attendance of the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognised Hospital and lectures on Clinical Surgery and Medicine during such attendance.*

- (f) Of having drawn up in his own hand-writing six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Ward Clerk.
- (g) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix 1 to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

A fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar.

10. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for this Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Rs. 30 on each occasion, and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequent to his last failing for one academical year.

11. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- Principles and Practice of Medicine;
- Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery;
- Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children;
- Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology;
- Hygiene and Pathology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

**13. Every candidate shall be required—**

- (a) To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of acute and chronic disease, to be selected by the Examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail microscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in hospital.
- (b) To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be obtained by them as well as the manner of effecting these objects.
- (c) To examine, in the presence of the Examiner, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.
- (d) To perform capital operations on the dead subjects, after detailing to the Examiner the Pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operating adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions in order of merit. The minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the oral and written portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Those who have gained eighty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division, and those who have obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than eighty per cent., shall be placed in the Second Division.

15. The number of papers to be set and maximum number of marks to be given in written and oral examinations in each subject shall be as follows :—

## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B. 199

### FIRST EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Value of marks for written papers.	Value of marks for Oral Examination.	Total.
Anatomy ... ..	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
Chemistry and Physics ...	Ditto.	200	100	300
Botany ... ..	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Physiology ... ..	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Materia Medica ... ..	Ditto.	200	100	300
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	<b>1,500</b>

### SECOND EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Name of Subject.	No. of papers and value of marks.	Value of marks for written papers.	Value of marks for Oral Examination.	Total.
Medicine ... ..	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Surgery, including Ophthalmic Surgery.	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	1 paper of 100 marks.	100	50	150
Medical Jurisprudence ...	1 paper of 200 marks.	200	100	300
Pathology and Hygiene ...	2 papers of 100 marks, each.	200	100	300
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	<b>1,350</b>

16. The Text-books prescribed for the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine will be fixed by the Medical Faculty, from time to time, on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College.

17. Any Licentiate in Medicine of two years' standing may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing a certificate to the following effect:—

- (a) Of his having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.
- (b) Of his having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and in General and Comparative Physiology.
- (c) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

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#### DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

- (a) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of having passed the Examination for High Proficiency in Science.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed—

Five years' certified practice of the Medical Profession with great repute; or

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice; or

Two years' practice, either Hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine in the First Division.

- (c) Of good moral and professional character, signed by two medical men of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix I to the Registrar, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written as well as oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined by a Board nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physics.

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Hygiene and Pathology.

The number of papers to be set and the number of marks apportioned to be the same as for the Bachelor in Medicine.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix II.

8. Any person who has passed the Licentiate Examination in Medicine, either of the Panjab University or the Panjab University College, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the Licentiate Examination in Medicine.

(b) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for three years, signed by two medical men of respectability.

- (c) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.
- (d) Of having passed the B. A. Examination or the High Proficiency in Science Examination.
- (e) Of having paid a fee of one hundred rupees.

9. Any Assistant Surgeon who passed his examination as such before the year 1870, during which the Panjab University College first began to examine in Medicine, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

- (a) Of having been gazetted Assistant Surgeon before 1st January 1870.
- (b) Of having practised the Medical profession with good repute for more than fifteen years.
- (c) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.
- (d) Of having paid a fee of one hundred rupees.

Such candidates shall also pass a practical examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and shall be required to write an original thesis in English upon some Medical subject especially connected with India.

#### APPENDIX I.

##### 1.—*Form of Application for the First Examination for Bachelor in Medicine.*

TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for Bachelor in Medicine.

The fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

#### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

N. B.—This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.**

**203**

**PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.**

Age.

Religion.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination.

Present occupation.

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**2.—Form of Application for the Second Examination for  
Bachelor in Medicine.**

**TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.**

**SIR,**

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for Bachelor in Medicine.

The fee of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

*The of 19 .*

**N.B.**—This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

**PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.**

Age.

Religion.

Date of passing First M. B. Examination.

Present occupation.

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**3.—Form of Application for the Examination of Doctor in Medicine.**

**TO—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.**

**SIR,**

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c.

---

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations for Doctor in Medicine.

**N. B.**—The certificate is to be signed by the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.



## APPENDIX II.

## 1.—Certificate of passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ duly passed the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine in this University at the Annual Examination held in the year 18\_\_\_\_, and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division, No. \_\_\_\_\_

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }  
18 . }

Registrar,  
Panjab University.

## 2.—Diploma and Certificate for the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_, obtained the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine in this University at the Annual Examination in 18\_\_\_\_, that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division, and that he is hereby authorised to practise Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.

Registrar,  
Panjab University.

Vice-Chancellor,  
Panjab University.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }  
18 . }

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,  
Panjab University.

## 3.—Certificate of passing the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ duly passed the prescribed examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in this University on the 18\_\_\_\_.

Registrar,  
Panjab University.

Chancellor,  
Panjab University.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE : }  
18 . }

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**  
(ORIENTAL SIDE.)

**EXAMINATIONS FOR HAKIMS AND VAIDYAS.**

**1. HAKIM-I-HAZIQ OR VAIDYA EXAMINATION.**

For the Examination of Hakim-i-Haziq or Vaidya, the candidate shall produce certificates to the following effect :—

- (a) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab or other Indian University.
- (b) Of having been engaged in the study of European medical science for four years.
- (c) Of having attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the University :—

Two courses, each of 75 lectures—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Materia Medica, including Indian drugs.

Medicine.

Surgery.

Two courses, each of 50 lectures on Chemistry.

Two courses, each of 30 lectures on Midwifery.

- (d) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation of medicines
- (e) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice.
- (f) Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognised hospital during one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, including actual dissections.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Medicine.

Surgery, including diagnosis of actual cases and the application of surgical bandages and appliances.

Chemistry.

Midwifery.

And in the Yunani or Vaidak systems of medicine at the option of the candidate.

## 2. UMDAT-UL-HUKAMA OR BRISHAK.

Any undergraduate of the Panjab University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination :—

- (a) Of having passed the Entrance examination of the Panjab or other Indian University.
- (b) Of having a competent knowledge of the *Yunani* or *Vaidic* system of medicines, as determined by a recognised authority.
- (c) Of having been engaged in medical studies for four years.
- (d) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the University :—  
Two Courses, each of 75 lectures—  
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
Materia Medica.  
Medicine.  
Surgery.  
Two courses, each of 50 lectures on Chemistry.  
Two courses, each of 30 lectures on Midwifery.
- (e) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months and having acquired a competent knowledge of the preparation of medicines.
- (f) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice.
- (g) Of having studied hospital practice at a recognised hospital for one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee of Rs. 10 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, including actual dissections;  
Materia Medica and Pharmacy;

Medicine;

Chemistry;

Surgery;

Midwifery;

and in the *Yunani* or *Vaidya* system of medicine at the option of the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of acute or chronic disease, to be selected by the examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases.

To apply apparatus for surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To perform capital operations on the dead subject after detailing to the examiner the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reason for preferring any mode of procedure.

## 3. ZUBDAT-UL-HUKAMA OR MAHA-BHISHAK.

Any person who has obtained the diploma of Umdat-ul-Hukama or Bhishak may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

- (a) Of having obtained an Oriental Certificate in the Panjab University.
- (b) Of having, subsequently to passing the examination for Umdat-ul-Hukama, completed two years' hospital or private practice, or one year, if the candidate has passed in the first division.
- (c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

A fee of Rs. 15 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

The written part shall consist in writing an original essay in Urdu on some subject of medicine, surgery, or hygiene, in which a knowledge of the *Yunani* or *Vaidya* system of medicine shall be also shown to the satisfaction of the examiner.

The oral and practical parts shall consist in examining and detailing the diagnosis and treatment of cases of disease selected by the examiner.

## SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

Any candidate who has been in actual medical practice prior to 1872 may be granted the title of Zubdat-ul-Hukama on producing certificate to the following effect :—

- (a) Of having attained the age of 25 years.
- (b) Of having practised medicine only on the Yunani system with repute for five years prior to 1872.
- (c) Of fitness, moral and social, for the certificate, signed by persons of respectability.
- (d) Of having passed an examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, and shown a competent knowledge of the following subjects :—

Descriptive or Surgical Anatomy, including actual dissections.

Materia Medica and pharmacy, either medicine or surgery.

Every candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of disease to be selected by the examiner.

## VI—FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

## EXAMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING.

Two Examinations in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the Second Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate, to be called the *First Examination in Civil Engineering*, and the *Final Examination in Civil Engineering*, respectively.

2. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University College, or who shall have passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, at least one year prior to the date of the First Examination in Civil Engineering, may be admitted thereto.

NOTE.—Candidates for lower subdivisions are not required to pass the Entrance Examination in English; an acquaintance with Urdu, and Arithmetic in English figures and symbols will, however, be required. If English figures and symbols are not used, one-fourth marks will be deducted, as at Rurki.

3. Any person who shall have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering, in either division, at least one year prior to the date of the Final Examination in Civil Engineering, and shall have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University\* or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other recognised University, may be admitted thereto.

4. Any person who shall have passed either the First or Final Examination in the lower division, may be admitted a second time to either of the said Examinations for the purpose of passing in the upper division, subject to the payment of the proper fee.

5. A fee of sixteen rupees shall be paid for admission to the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and a fee of thirty-two rupees for admission to the Final Examination in Civil Engineering.

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\* Or Proficiency in Arts of the Panjab University College.

6. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the Examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement, showing the Examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

7. Persons appearing at either of these Examinations and obtaining one-third marks in each subject, and half of the total number of marks, shall be classed as having passed in the *Lower Division* of such Examination; and persons so bearing and obtaining half marks in each subject, and three-fifths of the total number, shall be classed as having passed in the *Upper Division* thereof.

8. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, and oral examination in English and Urdu, and a practical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall also be held.

9. The following are the subjects for the First Examination in Civil Engineering:—

Papers.	Subjects.	Details.	P. M.	Marks.
I.—MATHEMATICS ...	{	1. Arithmetic ...	100	275
		2. Geometry, Books I, II, III, IV, & VI ...	75	
		3. Mensuration ...	100	
II.—ESTIMATING ...		4. A Simple Building or Bridge	150	150
III.—CONSTRUCTION...	{	5. Building material and General construction ...	100	125
		6. Tracing on the Ground ...	25	
IV.—SURVEYING ...	{	7. Questions and Exercises	50	200
		8. Compass Surveying ...	75	
		9. Levelling ...	75	
V.—DRAWING ...	{	10. Scales and Figures ...	50	125
		11. Architectural Drawing ...	75	
VI.—HINDUSTANI ...	{	12. Writing Exercises ...	50	75
		13. Colloquial ...	25	
VII.—ENGLISH*	{	14. Writing from Dictation	40	50
		15. Reading ...	10	
TOTAL ...			1,000	

\* Urdu will be substituted for candidates unacquainted with English.

10. The following are the subjects for the Final Examination in Civil Engineering :—

Papers.	Subjects.	Details.	F. M. Marks.																		
I.—MATHEMATICS	...	<table><tr><td>1. Arithmetic</td><td>...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>2. Algebra</td><td>...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>3. Geometry</td><td>...</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>4. Plane Trigonometry</td><td>...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>5. Mensuration</td><td>...</td><td>125</td></tr></table>	1. Arithmetic	...	100	2. Algebra	...	100	3. Geometry	...	125	4. Plane Trigonometry	...	100	5. Mensuration	...	125	550			
1. Arithmetic	...	100																			
2. Algebra	...	100																			
3. Geometry	...	125																			
4. Plane Trigonometry	...	100																			
5. Mensuration	...	125																			
II.—MECHANICS	...	<table><tr><td>6. Statics and Dynamics</td><td>...</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics</td><td>100</td><td></td></tr></table>	6. Statics and Dynamics	...	150	7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics	100		250												
6. Statics and Dynamics	...	150																			
7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics	100																				
III.—ESTIMATING	...	8. Estimating ... 150	150																		
IV.—CIVIL ENGINEERING	...	<table><tr><td>9. Materials and general construction ...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>(Building materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earthwork.)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10. Special Construction ...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>(Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture).</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>11. Applied Mechanics ...</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>(Strength of materials, stability of structures, Mechanics, hydraulic machines.)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>12. Designs (1) a Dwelling ...</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>13. " (2) a Bridge ...</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>14. " (3) a Road or Canal</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	9. Materials and general construction ...	100	(Building materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earthwork.)		10. Special Construction ...	100	(Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture).		11. Applied Mechanics ...	150	(Strength of materials, stability of structures, Mechanics, hydraulic machines.)		12. Designs (1) a Dwelling ...	75	13. " (2) a Bridge ...	75	14. " (3) a Road or Canal	100	600
9. Materials and general construction ...	100																				
(Building materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earthwork.)																					
10. Special Construction ...	100																				
(Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture).																					
11. Applied Mechanics ...	150																				
(Strength of materials, stability of structures, Mechanics, hydraulic machines.)																					
12. Designs (1) a Dwelling ...	75																				
13. " (2) a Bridge ...	75																				
14. " (3) a Road or Canal	100																				
V.—SURVEYING	...	<table><tr><td>15. Trigonometrical surveying</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>16. Examination papers</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>17. Theodolite surveying</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>18. Levelling</td><td>75</td></tr></table>	15. Trigonometrical surveying	50	16. Examination papers	75	17. Theodolite surveying	100	18. Levelling	75	300										
15. Trigonometrical surveying	50																				
16. Examination papers	75																				
17. Theodolite surveying	100																				
18. Levelling	75																				
VI.—DRAWING	...	<table><tr><td>19. Construction of scales and outline figures ...</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>20. Architectural drawing</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>21. Topographical drawing...</td><td>75</td></tr></table>	19. Construction of scales and outline figures ...	50	20. Architectural drawing	125	21. Topographical drawing...	75	250												
19. Construction of scales and outline figures ...	50																				
20. Architectural drawing	125																				
21. Topographical drawing...	75																				
TOTAL			2,100																		

11. The following certificates and diplomas in Civil Engineering are conferred by the University :—

(1).—A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the—

(a).—Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for lower subordinates of the Public Works Department unacquainted with English, and to the ordinary certificate for overseers acquainted with English.

(b).—Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for upper subordinates of the Public Works Department.

(2).—A certificate of having passed the Final Examination in Civil Engineering in the Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Sub-Engineers.

(3).—A diploma as Licentiate in Civil Engineering to the candidates at the Final Examination who shall succeed in passing in the Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Assistant Engineers.

**NOTE.**—The Certificate of Having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the lower division will exempt the holder from further examination on admission to the lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department, provided the holder produces a satisfactory certificate of Physical fitness and of his knowledge of English figures and notation—*vide letter, No. 3266, dated 1st July 1871, from Secretary to Government, Panjab, to Registrar, Panjab University College, enclosing letter, No. 66 of 8th June 1871, from Government of India.*

**NOTE.**—It must be understood that the Government does not guarantee any appointments in the Public Service to persons passing these Examinations in Civil Engineering.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged, according to divisions, in order of merit.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—



## APPLICATION.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination in Engineering of the Panjab University. The fee\* of rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

## PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Present occupation.
- 5.—Residence.
- 6.—Father's name.
- 7.—Where educated.
- 8.—Subjects in which to be examined.
- 9.—Examination already passed.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination in Civil Engineering; and that he has signed the above application.

## VII.—MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Middle School Examination is held at Lahore, Delhi, Rewari, Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal, Umballa City, Ludhiana, Jullundur City, Kangra, Kullu, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Peshawar, Multan City, Jhang, Ferozepur, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Srinagar (Kashmir), Port Blair, Jajypore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate from time to time.

† The Middle School Examination shall begin on the first Monday of January, except in cases when this falls on New Year's Day, in which case the Examination shall begin on the 2nd Monday of January.

\* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be received.

† Resolution of Senate, dated 5th January, 1894.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat for conducting the examination, and provided such application is made before the 4th July 1894.

Candidates must, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, appear at the centre nearest to the place where they have been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has attended not less than two months before the granting of the certificate.

The public school, under the meaning of this Rule, must be one which is recognised by the Department of Public Instruction.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled by circumstances, over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools recognised by the Department of Public Instruction, during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

- (a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that
- (b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character signed by a Civil Officer of not less position than a Tahsildar; by the District Inspector or some higher Educational Officer; or by the Head Master of a public school (as defined in the Panjab Educational Code) which teaches at least up to the standard of the Middle School Examination. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Tahsildars and Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

( \* Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Lists of candidates from public schools in Form A. under the signature of the Deputy Commissioner, Manager, or Head Master (as the case may be) and applications from private candidates not entered in any such lists, in Form B. shall be forwarded in duplicate, to the Registrar at least two months before the commencement of the examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 in the case of each Anglo-Vernacular and by a fee of Rs. 3 in the case of each Vernacular candidate. No application received after the prescribed date can be accepted.

5. A candidate, who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; and a like fee must be paid for each subsequent examination to which he may be admitted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

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\* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—as, for instance (in the case of public school candidates); wilful absence without sufficient reason. (Resolution of Senate, dated 5th January, 1894).

\* The examination may be passed through the medium of English, Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi at the option of the candidate. A candidate can take up Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi or Bengali as his Vernacular Language.

7. In this examination four subjects shall be compulsory and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than six subjects in all.

† Students who have already passed the Middle School Examination without having taken up or passed in certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects only on payment of the usual fee.

8. The following are the subjects of examination :—

(a). *Four Compulsory Subjects—*

1. A Vernacular Language.
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.
3. General Knowledge (History, Geography and Sanitary Primer).
4. *For Anglo-Vernacular Students—*  
English.

*For Vernacular Students—*

Euclid and Algebra.

(b). *Four Optional Subjects—*

1. Persian.
2. Arabic and Sanskrit.
3. Elementary Science.
4. Euclid and Algebra, (for Anglo-Vernacular Candidates).

Candidates, who pass the Middle School Examination, without taking up English, shall be allowed to present themselves afterwards for examination in English only, on payment of a fresh fee of Rs. 3.

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*Note.* \* From 1896 Anglo-Vernacular candidates will be required at the Middle School Examination to answer the questions in Arithmetic, Mensuration and Geography in English. Up to and for 1895 it will remain optional with the candidates to answer the questions in these subjects either in English or in Vernacular. (Resolution of Senate, dated 28th June 1893).

† Resolution of Senate, dated 5th January, 1894.

An Anglo-Vernacular candidate who in addition to his four compulsory subjects, takes up Euclid and Algebra and passes in all those subjects, except English, shall be deemed to have passed the Middle School Examination as a Vernacular candidate, provided that the excess fee paid by the candidate shall not be refunded.

9. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	MARKS.
English ... ..	175
Arabic or Sanskrit ... ..	150
Each Vernacular of India ... ..	125
Persian ... ..	120
Euclid and Algebra ... ..	140
Arithmetic and Mensuration ... ..	140
Elementary Science ... ..	140
History, Geography and Sanitation ... ..	140

10. The following is an outline of the test in each subject with the distribution of marks :—

I.—English :

Three written papers of two hours each—	MARKS.
1. (a) Translation from English into the Vernacular ... ..	35
(b) Translation from the Vernacular into English ... ..	75
(c) Grammar ... ..	40
2.—Caligraphy—	
One written paper of 15 minutes ... ..	25
	—175

II.—A Vernacular Language—

Two written papers of two hours each—	
1. (a) Explanation of Passages and Composition	60
(b) Grammar ... ..	40
2. Caligraphy—	
One written paper of 15 minutes ... ..	25
	—125

III.—Arabic or Sanskrit—

Two written papers of two hours each—	
✓(a) Translation from the Language taken up ... ..	75
✓(b) Translation into the Language taken up and Grammar ... ..	75
	—150

## MARKS.

## IV.—Persian—

Two written papers of two hours each—

(a)	Translation from Persian into the Vernacular	...	...	...	...	60
(b)	1. Grammar	...	...	...	25	} 60
	2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian	...	...	...	35	
						—120

## V.—Arithmetic and Mensuration—

(a)	Arithmetic (paper of two hours)	...	90
(b)	Mensuration (paper of two hours)	...	60
			—140

## VI.—Euclid and Algebra—

Two written papers of two hours each—

(a)	Euclid	...	...	...	...	70
(b)	Algebra	...	...	...	...	70
						—140

## VII.—History, Geography and Sanitation—

Three written papers—

(a)	History, one paper, two hours	...	...	50
(b)	Geography, one paper, two hours	...	...	50
(c)	Sanitary Primer, one paper, one hour	...	...	40
				—40

## VIII.—Elementary Science—

Two written papers of two hours each—

<u>Paper (a)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	70
<u>Paper (b)</u>	...	...	...	...	...	70
						<u>140</u>

11. The scope of the examination in each subject shall be as follows :—

## 1.—English—

The translation papers shall consist of moderately easy passages, and simple idiomatic sentences. The Grammar paper shall consist of simple questions in Accidence, Syntax and Parsing. Caligraphy shall be tested by a special paper, consisting of a printed passage of such length as can be copied in a fair running hand in 15 minutes. A quarter of an hour will be allowed for this paper, and the quantity copied in the time will be taken into account, as well as the quality of the hand-writing.

## II.—A Vernacular Language of India—

The passages for explanation shall be of moderate difficulty. The composition shall consist of a short Essay or Letter upon a subject with which the candidate may be expected to be familiar, the main heads being given. The Grammar paper shall consist of questions in Accidence, Syntax and Parsing. The Caligraphy test will be the same as for English.

## III.—Arabic or Sanskrit—

Easy passages shall be set for translation from the Language, and simple sentences for translation into the Language. The Grammar shall consist of simple questions in Accidence and Parsing.

## IV.—Persian—

The passages set for translation from the Language shall be of moderate difficulty, and those set for translation into the Language shall be moderately easy. The Grammar shall consist of questions in Accidence and Parsing.

## V.—Arithmetic and Mensuration—

**Arithmetic**—The examination shall include Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fraction, Extraction of Square Root, Practice, Interest, Discount and Profit and Loss.

**Mensuration**—As in the first sixteen Chapters of Todhunter's Mensuration for Indian Schools, excluding Chapter XII.

## VI.—Euclid and Algebra—

**Euclid**—The first three books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

**Algebra**—The four simple Rules, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Extraction of Square Root and Simple Equation.

## VII.—History, Geography and Sanitation—

### History—

History of India, as in Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

### Geography—

Outlines of the Geography of the World, and a more detailed knowledge of that of India. Elements of Physical Geography.

### Sanitation—

As in Cunningham's Sanitary Primer.

## VIII.—Elementary Science—

\* As in Physics Primer.

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\* Resolution of Senate, dated 5th January, 1894.

12 The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be—

- (a) For Anglo-Vernacular Candidates *thirty-three per cent. in English, twenty-five per cent. in every other subject, and thirty-three per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects.*
- (b) For Vernacular Candidates *thirty-three per cent. in Euclid and Algebra, twenty-five per cent. in every other subject, and thirty-three per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects.*

13. Candidates who pass the Middle School Examination shall be placed in order of merit according to the aggregate marks obtained by each; provided that no marks shall be included for any optional subject in which the candidate shall have failed to pass under the preceding rule.

14. Not later than two months after the commencement of the examination, the Syndicate shall publish two lists of the candidates who have passed the Middle School Examination, arranged in order of merit, showing the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular candidates separately. A certificate shall be granted to each successful candidate. Special certificates shall also be granted to those candidates who having previously passed the Middle School Examination without taking up English, have subsequently passed in English only under the provisions of Rule 8.

A list will also be forwarded as soon as possible to each school, showing the subjects in which each unsuccessful candidate from that school has failed.

15. The forms of applications and lists prescribed in Rule 4 shall be supplied by the Registrar on an application to that effect.

16. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified not only from passing the examination, but also from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years.

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### IX.—CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

A Clerical and Commercial Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate\* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

Provided that except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has most recently attended.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

A public school shall be held to mean a school (a) in which the course of study conforms with the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or the University, and which is inspected by the Department; or (b) which satisfies the University that it is organised and conducted so as to ensure sufficient training up to the standard of the Clerical and Commercial Examination.

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\* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

No public school or private candidate, who has been disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School Examination on account of the use of unfair means, shall be permitted to appear at the Clerical and Commercial Examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

- (a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination ; or that
- (b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District ; by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle ; or by the Head Master of a public school which teaches at least up to the Clerical and Commercial Examination standard. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

\*Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined ; and (2) recording the vernacular he proposes to use for

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\* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—for instance, (in the case of public school candidates) wilful absence without sufficient reason.

translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the Examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate, and the explanation of passages in the Vernacular to be made in the same Language.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Fixed and Compulsory Subjects :—*

- I.—English.
- II. { Dictation and Caligraphy.  
Précis writing and Correspondence.
- III.—Commercial Geography.
- IV.—Book-Keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.

*Optional Subjects :—*

Not more than one of the following :—

- (1) Urdu.
- (2) Native System of Accounts.
- (3) Shorthand writing (Phonography).

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English (as in the Entrance Examination, A.F.) ...	150
Dictation and Caligraphy	}
Précis writing and Correspondence ...	
Commercial Geography ...	100
Book-Keeping and Commercial Arithmetic ...	150
Urdu ...	100
Native System of Accounts ...	100
Short handwriting ...	100

9. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading for which *ten* marks shall be assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

11. Candidates who gain 340 marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 240 marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

I.—English—		Marks.
(1).	Oral examination : Reading ... ..	10
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	Paper (a). Part I. Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences ... ..	30
	Part II. Translation of similar passages and sentences from Urdu or other vernacular into English ... ..	40
	Paper (b). Grammar and Composition 45 } A Simple Essay... .. 25 }	70
		—150
II.—Dictation, Caligraphy, Précis writing and Correspondence—		
(a).	Dictation, 1 paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ... ..	25
(b).	Caligraphy, 1 paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ... ..	25
(c).	Précis writing, 1 paper of 3 hours ... ..	50
(d).	Correspondence, Official and Commercial, 1 paper of 2 hours ... ..	50
		—150
III.—Geography—		
(a).	Commercial Geography, 1 paper of 3 hours ... ..	55
(b).	General Geography, 1 paper of 3 hours ... ..	45
		—100
IV.—Book-Keeping and Commercial Arithmetic—		
Two papers of three hours each—		
(a).	Book-Keeping ... ..	75
(b).	Commercial Arithmetic... ..	75
		—150

V.—Urdu—	MARKS.
Two papers of three hours each—	
(a). Composition, including a Simple Essay	50
(b). Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty ... ..	50
VI.—Native System of Accounts—	—100
One paper of 3 hours ... ..	100
VII.—Shorthand writing—	
(1) <i>One hour</i> : Writing in long-hand a passage printed in short-hand ... ..	25
(2) <i>One hour</i> : Writing in short-hand a passage printed in long-hand ... ..	25
(3) <i>One hour</i> : Practical Test; same as above, but new passage to be dictated once, not printed	50 —100

13. The courses of reading and the standard prescribed for each subject by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination:—



## APPENDIX A.

**Courses of Reading and scope of subjects for the Clerical and Commercial Examination.****I.—English—**

As in the Entrance Examination, Arts Faculty.

**II.—(a) Dictation—**

A passage of the same standard as the High School Reader used, containing about 200 words. The passage to be first read over at an ordinary pace; then to be dictated in phrases of 3 or 4 words, each group being repeated three times; lastly, the whole to be read over. No points to be indicated by the Superintendent.

**(b). Caligraphy—**

(1). A line of half-text writing.

(2). About 50 words of small-hand.

(3). An extract from a Commercial Journal or Account Book, involving entries in figures.

**(c). Précis writing—**

To write a précis of a file of not less than six letters, Official or Commercial.

**(d). Correspondence, Official and Commercial—**

To draft a reply to a given letter or letters in accordance with instructions.

**III.—Commercial Geography—**

(a). Commercial Geography as in Mill's *Elementary Commercial Geography* (Pitt Press Series), with some knowledge of Panjab trade and manufactures as contained in pages 7 to 13 of Michod's *Commercial Education and Book-Keeping for India*.

**(b). General Geography—**

As in the Entrance Examination.

**IV.—(a) Book-Keeping—**

As in *A Primer of Commercial Education*, by 'A Banker.'

**(b). Commercial Arithmetic—**

As in Adam's *Commercial Arithmetic* (Madras) or any other good Manual of Arithmetic.

**V.—Urdu—**

As in *University Entrance Course*.

**VI.—Native System of Accounts—**

As in Text-book published by Panjab Education Department.

**VII.—Shorthand writing—**

As in Pitman's "*Phonographic Manual*."

## VIII. DEGREES,

### DIPLOMAS, ORIENTAL TITLES, LICENSES, &c.

The Panjab University at present grants the following Degrees, Diplomas, Oriental Literary Titles, Licenses and Certificates.

#### I.—IN THE FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

##### *Arts Course—Oriental Side.*

The certificate of having passed the **ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

The certificate of having passed the **INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.**

The Degree of **BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

The Degree of **MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

The Degree of **DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

##### *Oriental Languages.*

**Sanskrit.**—CERTIFICATES of having passed the PROFICIENCY, HIGH PROFICIENCY, and HONORS Examinations, respectively, in the SANSKRIT Language and Literature.      *The Oriental Literary TITLES of PRAJNA, VISHARADA and SHASTRI, respectively.*

**Arabic.**—CERTIFICATES of having passed the PROFICIENCY, HIGH PROFICIENCY, and HONORS Examinations, respectively, in the ARABIC Language and Literature.      *The Oriental Literary TITLES of MAULVI, MAULVI ALIM, and MAULVI FAZIL, respectively.*

**Persian.**—CERTIFICATES of having passed the PROFICIENCY, HIGH PROFICIENCY, and HONORS Examinations, respectively, in the PERSIAN Language and Literature.      *The Oriental Literary TITLES of MUNSHI, MUNSHI ALIM, and MUNSHI FAZIL, respectively.*



*Vernacular Languages.*

Urdu.—Certificates of having passed the PROFICIENCY and HIGH PROFICIENCY Examinations in the Urdu Language and Literature.

Hindi—	Do.	do.	HINDI	Language, &c.
Punjabi—	Do.	do.	PANJABI	
Pashto—	Do.	do.	PASHTO	

## II.—IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS—

The Certificate of having passed the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The Certificate of having passed the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

„ MASTER OF ARTS.

„ DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

## III.—IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE—

The Certificate of having passed the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

The Certificate of having passed the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

The Degree of BACHELOR IN SCIENCE.

The Degree of DOCTOR IN SCIENCE.

The Certificate of having passed the High Proficiency in Science Examination.

## IV.—IN THE FACULTY OF LAW—

(a). The Certificate of having passed the FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(b). The Certificate of having passed the LICENTIATE IN LAW EXAMINATION (to candidates who have not completed the LAW SCHOOL COURSE.)

(c). The Diploma of LICENTIATE IN LAW (to graduates who have completed the LAW SCHOOL COURSE).

(d). The Certificate of having passed the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(e). The Degree of BACHELOR OF LAW.

(f). The Degree of DOCTOR OF LAW.

*(Oriental Side).*

Diploma of QAZI ALIM and QAZI FAZIL.

of VIJAYASTHAVIT and PRADIVAK.

## V.—IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE—

- (1).—The Certificate of having passed the FIRST EXAMINATION for LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE and Surgery.
- (2).—The Diploma of LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE and Surgery.
- (3).—The Certificate of having passed the First Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.
- (4).—The Degree of BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.
- (5).—The Degree of DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

*(Oriental Side).*

- (1).—The Certificate of having passed the HAKIM-I-HAZIQ EXAMINATION.
- (2).—The Certificate of having passed the UMDAT-UL-HUKAMA EXAMINATION.
- (3).—The Certificate of having passed the ZUBDAT-UL-HUKAMA EXAMINATION.
- (4).—The Certificate of having passed the VAIDYA EXAMINATION.
- (5).—The Certificate of having passed the BHISHAK EXAMINATION.
- (6).—The Certificate of having passed the MANA-BHISHAK EXAMINATION.
- (7).—The special Certificate or the title of ZUBDAT-UL-HUKAMA.

## VI.—IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING—

- (1).—The Certificate of having passed the FIRST EXAMINATION in CIVIL ENGINEERING.
  - (a). in the lower division.
  - (b). in the upper division.
- (2).—The Certificate of having passed the FINAL EXAMINATION in CIVIL ENGINEERING—in the lower division.
- (3).—A Diploma as LICENTIATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING is granted to candidates who pass the FINAL EXAMINATION in the upper division.

## VII.—The Certificate of having passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination.

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## IX

# MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

### I.—FINANCIAL RULES.\*

1. The accounts of the University shall conform to the Official year.

2. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar, or under his orders.

3. All funds or monies belonging to the University shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Panjab University under the following distinct heads:—

(a). General Endowment Fund.

(b). Special Endowed Trusts.

(c). Special Donations and Subscriptions.

(d). Current Account.

4. No transfers shall be made from one Account to another except under the express order of the Senate. But interest accruing on the General Endowment Fund shall be credited, as realised, to the Current Account, and shall be exhibited under that head of Account in the Annual Budget.

5. All property belonging to the University shall be held under Section 2 (3) of the Act of Incorporation, XIX, of 1882, in the name of the University of the Panjab, and for the purpose of drawing interest upon, or transferring any part of, such Government Stock or Government Promissory Notes as is held in the name of the University of the Panjab, the Vice-Chancellor and Registrars shall be jointly authorised to do all acts necessary for such purposes. (A copy of this rule shall be sent to the Public Debt Office for record.)

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\* Passed by the Senate on 27th June, 1891.

6. It shall be competent for the Senate or Syndicate to direct that any uninvested balance at credit of any particular trust or trusts, or any unrequired balance at credit of the General Endowment Fund or of any other University Account, shall be invested in Government Securities for the benefit of the Account concerned.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to see that all sums granted to, and accepted by, the University for specific objects, such as the establishment of a Readership, a Professorship, or a Scholarship, or for the grant of a money prize, a medal, or other special reward, shall be invested, wherever practicable, in Government Securities and brought to credit under the proper Head of Account.

#### RECEIPTS.

8. All sums paid in on account of the University shall be received by the Registrar, and shall be forthwith sent by him to the Bank of Bengal for credit to the Account concerned, and shall not be used by him to meet current expenditure.

9. No sale of any Securities held in the name of the University shall be made except under the express order of the Senate.

10. That all subscriptions or donations shall be immediately reported to the Syndicate, and that all subscriptions or donations, exceeding Rs. 500 in amount, shall also be reported to the Senate at the meeting next after the receipt of the same. The Senate or Syndicate (as the case may be) shall thereupon decide how the sums so received are to be credited and applied.

#### EXPENDITURE.

11. All bills for payment shall be checked in the Registrar's Office, and signed by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar as correct, but no payment shall be made except under the signature of the Registrar. When the sanction of the Syndicate or Senate is required to the payment of any bill, the Registrar shall obtain such sanction before passing the bill, and shall endorse on the bill a reference to the order in question.

12. Payments shall be made by cheques drawn by the Registrar and signed by him. All expenditure shall be incurred subject to the Budget allotment for the year and to the rules regulating the powers of the Syndicate or Senate to sanction expenditure. The previous sanction of the Senate shall be obtained in regard to all alterations in the allotments, and to all applications for supplementary Budget grants.

13. The Registrar shall have power to pass and pay all fixed monthly charges provided for in the Budget as well as fees to Examiners, printer's bills, and ordinary contingencies. But he shall obtain the sanction of the Syndicate before passing or paying any other charge within Budget allotment.

14. To meet petty expenditure, an advance of Rs. 500 shall remain in the hands of the Registrar, for which he shall be personally responsible.

#### BUDGET.

15. A Budget shall be prepared under the direction of the Board of Accounts and submitted for the orders of the Senate not later than the 15th March of each year. It shall show the receipts and expenditure of the Current Account for the ensuing year in the annexed form, and shall contain a balance sheet showing the entire assets and liabilities of the University, including all properties and investments, and the special endowments which have been accepted by the University.

16. In the Budget credit shall be taken for the amount of the interest and profits of the General Endowment Fund, the amount of the Government grant, for subscriptions and donations, estimated with reference to the average receipts from this source during the previous three years excluding from this average any subscriptions given for investment or of exceptionally large amount, and for income from fees, calculated in the same way.

## AUDIT.

17. In addition to the official Auditor appointed by Government for the purpose of auditing the Annual Accounts, an Auditor for purposes of internal audit shall be appointed by the Senate. The Auditor shall hold office for two years, and may be re-appointed. He shall receive such remuneration as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Senate.

18. The accounts of the University shall be audited half-yearly, or oftener, as the Syndicate may direct.

19. It shall be the duty of the Auditor appointed by the Senate to submit through the Board of Accounts a brief half-yearly Audit Report to the Senate, and to see—

- (a) that the accounts of the University are properly kept
- (b) that the state of cash balance shown therein agrees with the Bank's accounts;
- (c) that all payments are supported by proper vouchers and that they are under proper sanction; and
- (d) that all receipts and payments are classified in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the University.

It shall also be the duty of the Auditor to prepare and submit an annual audit report on the accounts of the University to the Senate, together with an annual balance sheet, in the form annexed to these rules, and certified by him to be correct.

## ACCOUNTS.

20. The Registrar shall keep an account (1) of the General Endowment Fund; (2) of all Special Endowed Trusts; (3) of all Donations and Subscriptions made for special purposes, and not invested; and (4) of the Current Account.

21. The Registrar shall prepare an annual General Statement showing in detail the state of each of these four accounts which shall be checked and countersigned by the Auditor. This General Statement shall then be submitted to the Senate, and, after approval by the Senate, shall be submitted to the Secretary to the Government, Panjab. The Registrar shall also cause the Statement to be published for general information in the *Panjab Gazette*.

22. The Registrar shall maintain the following books of accounts and forms :—

Books.

I.—For the General Endowment Account—

- (a). A Cash Book.
- (b). A Bank Pass Book.

II.—For Special Endowed Trusts—

- (a). A Cash Book.
- (b). A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each Trust.
- (c). A Bank Pass Book.

III.—For Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations—

- (a). A Cash Book.
- (b). A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each donation or subscription.
- (c). A Bank Pass Book.

IV.—For *Current Account*—

- (a). A Cash Book.
- (b). A Classified Register of Receipts.
- (c). A Classified Register of Expenditure.
- (d). A Bank Pass Book.

V.—*Stock Register*—

- (1). Numerical List of Furniture, Tools and Plants.
- (2). List of Library Books.
- (3). Classified list of Books for Sale.

23. Once every quarter the account books of the University for the previous three months shall be laid before the Board of Accounts, and shall be passed and signed by the Chairman or by a member of the Board appointed by him.

24. All vouchers in support of items of expenditure shall be retained for a period of five years. Vouchers more than five years old may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be destroyed. Provided that all accounts or documents, relating to trusts, donations, and subscriptions shall be preserved.

## BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

25. A Board of Accounts, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as President, three Fellows of the University as Members, and the Registrar as Secretary, shall be appointed annually by the Senate, not later than in the month of November of each year, and the Board so constituted shall commence office from the first of January following.

26. Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by the Syndicate.

27. The Board shall meet ordinarily every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Board shall consider ways and means, and make recommendations, when necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University; and they shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Budget by the Registrar, and report on the same to the Syndicate.



**APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL RULES.**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET of the Panjab University Current, Endowment and Trust Accounts for the**  
**Official Year 189 —189 , and of the Oriental College Account for the Official Year 189 .**

Dr.		TOTAL.		Cr.		TOTAL.	
To Current Account	...	...	...	By Bank of Bengal Current Account	...	...	...
" Oriental College Account	...	...	...	" " Oriental College Account	...	...	...
" General Endowment Account	...	...	...	" " General Endow-ment	...	...	...
" Special Trusts Accounts, viz :—				" " Special Trusts...	...	...	...
Alfred-Patiala Translatorship	...	...	...	" " Special Donations and Subscrip-tions	...	...	...
Alexandra Readership	...	...	...				
McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership	...	...	...				
McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership	...	...	...				
Mayo-Patiala Engineering Readership	...	...	...				
McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership	...	...	...				
Alfred-Jhind-Nabha Scholarship	...	...	...				
Bahawalpur Arabic Do.	...	...	...				
Amritsar McLeod Memorial Do.	...	...	...				
Fuller Exhibition	...	...	...				
Jhind Panjabi Scholarship	...	...	...				
Patiala Gurukul Do.	...	...	...				
(Brundreth) Registrar's Prize	...	...	...				
Jaishi Ram Medal	...	...	...				
MacLagan Prize	...	...	...				
Inayat Ali-Watson Medal	...	...	...				
Do. Griffin Prize	...	...	...				
Alwer Medal	...	...	...				
Rai Kanhya Lal Pollard Prize	...	...	...				
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Medal	...	...	...				
Do. do. Griffin do.	...	...	...				
Aitchison-Ram Rattan Scholarship	...	...	...				
" Special Donations and Subscriptions Accounts	...	...	...				
TOTAL Rs.				TOTAL Rs.			

## II.—RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

- (1). For the management of the Oriental College, including teaching in Hindu and Muhammadan Laws, Science, Engineering and the Vaidak and Yunani system of Medicine, and also the School Department attached to the College (hereinafter called the College), a Standing Committee of the Senate (hereinafter called the Committee) shall be appointed by the Senate, after consideration of the recommendations of the Faculties concerned, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal for the time being of the Oriental College, provided he be a member of the Senate, and eleven other members. Six of these members (two to represent the Sanskrit, two the Arabic, one the Persian, and one the Gurmukhi Department) shall be appointed from the Oriental Faculty, and one member from each of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Science, Medicine and Engineering, and shall hold office for three years.

Provided that not fewer than nine members of the Committee shall be natives of India.

- (2.) Subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, to these and any other Rules which the Senate may from time to time frame, and to any general or special orders which the Senate may from time to time issue, the administration and control of the College shall be vested in the Committee, and the administration and control of the Committee, shall conform in all respects to the Rules and orders aforesaid.
- (3.) The Committee, shall appoint one of its number not holding any appointment on the College staff to be Secretary.
- (4.) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a Meeting of the Committee shall be four exclusive of members of the College staff.

The Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside ; if the Vice-Chancellor is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside.

- (5). Minutes of proceedings at each meeting of Committee shall be drawn up and recorded by the Secretary in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President of the Meeting or of the next ensuing Meeting, and shall be forwarded for the information of the Vice-Chancellor if he did not attend the meeting.
- (6). If the Vice-Chancellor thinks fit, he may, by written notice to the Secretary, direct that any resolution passed at a meeting of Committee shall not be acted upon or shall cease to be acted upon until the decision of the Syndicate or of the Senate be taken in respect thereto. Such direction shall take effect at once, and shall be immediately reported by the Secretary to the Registrar of the University, who shall therefore summon a special meeting of Syndicate to consider the matter within the interval of one week.
- (7). In the first week in January each year the Committee shall frame a Budget for the year, commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate and shall not later than the 31st January each year forward the same to the Syndicate for consideration and submission to the Senate for sanction.

The Budget shall not take credit for a larger grant from the University or from Government than has actually been sanctioned by the Senate or by Government previous to its submission.

(8). The Committee shall not—

- (a) permit the total expenditure entered in the Budget sanctioned by the Senate to be exceeded ;
- (b) contract any loan or debt ;
- (c) accept any endowment or donation which may involve any financial obligation extending beyond the Current Budget Year and the Budget Year next immediately following.

Provided that, if during the course of the financial year, and after the sanction of the Budget, additional funds are received by the College for expenditure on specific objects, nothing in clause (a) shall operate to prevent such expenditure.

(9). Subject to Budget provision, the Committee shall from time to time determine the number, nature and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College, with the exception of (a) the Principal, (b) the Readers, Translators, Lecturers and others on the endowment of the University, or remunerated from Trust Funds held for that purpose by the University, and (c) the Assistant Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic transferred to the College by Government ; and, with the same exceptions, shall have power to appoint, suspend or dismiss any member of the staff or establishment.

Provided that without the previous sanction of the Senate—

- (a) no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be created, and no person shall be appointed to such office ;
- (b) the salary of no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be increased or reduced ;

- (c) no member of the staff or establishment whose salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be dismissed ;
  - (d) one and the same person shall not hold two or more appointments on the staff of the College.
- (10). In all cases in which a member of the staff or establishment has been suspended or dismissed by order of the Committee, the order shall be subject to appeal to the Senate, who may pass such order as may to them appear proper.
- (11). A Boarding House with suitable accommodation for both Hindus and Muhammadans shall be attached to the College.
- (12). The Principal of the College shall be appointed, suspended or removed, and the salary of his office shall be fixed by the Senate. He shall be under the orders and control of the Committee in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided in these Rules he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.
- (13). Not later than the 15th July in each year a report on the working of the College shall be submitted by the Principal to the Committee, and shall be forwarded, with the Committee's remarks, to the Registrar of the University on or before the 31st July for submission to the Senate. It shall review the working of the institution during the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding, shall discuss the results of the University Examination held next before the submission of the report, and shall be accompanied by statistical returns for the year in the form prescribed by Government for the Provincial Education Report.

- (14). The system and courses of instruction in the College shall be so regulated as to conform to the regulations for the various examinations of the University in the Oriental Faculty. Subject to this provision the Committee shall have full authority to fix the subjects of instruction and the language in which instruction shall be conveyed, and to regulate the time and manner of tuition and attendance.
- (15). The Committee may maintain scholarships from the Funds at its disposal. Such scholarships shall not be held together with any Government or University scholarship or with any stipend; they will be tenable only in the Oriental College and its attached School, except in the case of a female student, who may be allowed to study at home and be periodically examined as to the progress made by her by any person deputed by the Principal for that purpose; and they must be awarded strictly in accordance with merit as tested by examination. Their award and tenure will be subject to any general Standing Rules of the University in that behalf. Their number and value, and the manner and condition of their award and tenure must be published in the official Gazette at least six months before the date of the examinations on the results of which they are to be awarded. No scholarship awarded can be increased or reduced in amount, or broken up into parts, or held jointly by two or more students.
- (16). The Committee shall fix, from time to time, fees for admission into and tuition in the Oriental College and School: provided that the original scale, and any alteration in the scale shall not come into force till six months after it has been confirmed by the Senate and published in the official Gazette.

- (17). The University auditor shall audit the accounts of the College once in each quarter, and shall submit an audit report to the Syndicate, stating the results of his examination of the Committee's accounts.
  - (18). The College and all records connected with it shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any member of the Committee.
  - (19). The Committee shall frame Rules for the conduct of its own business and for the regulation of all matters connected with administration of the College. A copy of all Rules so framed shall be submitted to the Senate one month at least before they are brought into operation.
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### III.—REVISED RULES RELATING TO ENDOWED READERS AND TRANSLATORS.\*

1. The appointment of Readers and Translators shall rest with the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

2. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a person to carry on the work pending the action of the Syndicate.

3. When an appointment is to be made, the Registrar shall issue a special notice to each member of the Syndicate, stating the name and nature of, and the special conditions (if any) attached to the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least one week before the meeting of the Syndicate at which the appointment is to be made.

4. Ordinarily appointments to Readerships and Translatorships shall be made in the month of April.

5. Only such persons as have distinguished themselves in the higher examinations of the University, shall be eligible for the Readerships and Translatorships; and the following qualifications are required :—

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\* Passed by Senate resolution of 11th January, 1892.

\* For the *Alexandra Readership*—

A Graduate who has distinguished himself in Natural Science or Mathematics.

\* For the *McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership*—

A Graduate who has distinguished himself in Sanskrit.

For the *McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership*—

A Graduate who has distinguished himself in Arabic.

For the *Mayo-Patiala Readership*—

A person who satisfies the Syndicate of his competency to discharge the duties attached to the Readership.

For the *McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership*—

A Graduate who has distinguished himself in Natural Science.

For the *Patiala Translatorship*—

A Graduate who has distinguished himself in any subject.

6. The Readerships and Translatorships shall be tenable for three years, but the outgoing incumbents may be re-appointed for a period not exceeding two years, so that the entire period of office shall not exceed in any case five years.\*

7. Besides the regular annual vacations, leave for urgent reasons may be granted to holders of endowments for any terms not exceeding two months in the two years. The power of granting this leave is vested in the Head of the Institution to which the Reader or Translator is attached, up to ten days at one time and for longer periods in the Syndicate.

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\* This rule shall not apply to the present holders of the McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit and the Alexandra Readerships, who shall continue to hold the same subject to the orders of the Syndicate.

NOTE.—For a period of 9 years from 26th June, 1893, Licentiates of the Lahore Medical College be deemed to be Graduates for the purpose of being eligible for appointment to the Alexandra and McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Readerships.



8. Absence without leave shall render the Reader or Translator liable to suspension or removal.

9. The power of suspension or removal under the above rule, or for any other reason, shall lie with the Syndicate, subject to the final orders of the Senate.

10. The following are the Readerships and Translatorships now on the foundation :—

	Rs.	
1.—Alexandra Readership . . . . .	80	<i>per mensem.</i>
2.—McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Readership	105	"
3.—McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership . . .	53½	"
4.—Mayo-Patiala Readership .. . . .	50	"
5.—McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership . . . . .	83½	"
6.—Patiala Translatorship... . . . .	66	"

11. The duties of the holders of these endowments shall be as follows :—

(1). The Alexandra Reader shall be required to translate works of Science into the Vernacular language under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the General Knowledge Department of the Oriental College.

(2). The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Reader shall be required to superintend the editing of Sanskrit Texts, published under the direction of the Syndicate; to translate English books into Hindi under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture on Sanskrit in the Oriental College.

(3). The McLeod-Panjab Arabic Reader shall be required to superintend the editing of Arabic Texts published under the direction of the Syndicate, to translate English or Arabic works into Urdu under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the Oriental College.

(4). The Mayo-Patiala Reader shall be required to lecture in Surveying and Drawing in the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, and to translate books on these subjects into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.

(5). The McLeod-Kapnrthala Natural Science Reader shall be required to lecture on Natural Science in the Oriental College, and to translate works on Natural Science into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.

(6). The Patiala-Translator, who is also styled the "Patiala-Alfred Scholar," shall be required to translate works into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to teach in the General Knowledge Department of the Oriental College.

12. So far as relates to the duty of teaching in the Oriental College and Mayo School of Industrial Art attached to the above endowments, the incumbents shall be considered to be in subordination to the Heads of the Institutions to which they are attached.

13. In the event of any Reader or Translator desiring to resign his appointment, he shall be required to give three months' notice to the Registrar of such intention, before actually relinquishing his duties.

#### IV.—REVISED RULES REGARDING PROCEDURE UPON CONFERRING DEGREES.

After Convocation has been opened, and the report for the year read, the Registrar shall report the names of the candidates recommended by the Senate for degrees. The Chancellor shall say in Urdu to the graduates in Oriental Learning and in English to the graduates in Arts and other Faculties :—

*Chancellor*.—Let the candidates stand forward.

The candidates will rise and advance together two or three paces; being arranged by the Registrar in order of merit and of the precedence of their respective Faculties. The Chancellor shall then say—

*Chancellor*.—(*Addressing the candidates.*)—Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degree for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of the University?

*Candidates*.—I do promise.

*Chancellor*.—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning.

*Candidates.*—I do promise.

*Chancellor.*—Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

*Candidates.*—I do promise.

*Chancellor.*—Let the candidates be presented.

The candidates shall then be presented for their Degrees by the Registrar in the following order:—

- |     |   |     |          |           |
|-----|---|-----|----------|-----------|
| (1) | Those who are to receive the Degree of Doctor | ... | } One by |           |
| (2) | " " " of M.O.L & M.A.                         | ... |          | one.      |
| (3) | " " " of B.O.L.                               | ... | } In     |           |
| (4) | " " " of B.A.                                 | ... |          | groups    |
| (5) | " " " of LL. B.                               | ... |          | } as spe- |
| (6) | " " " of M.B.                                 | ... |          |           |

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:—

The Registrar shall advance with the candidate (or candidates, as the case may be) to the steps of the dais and shall say—

*Registrar.*—Mr. Chancellor, I present to you this person (or these persons, as the case may be) who has (or have, as the case may be) been certified after examination to be duly qualified to receive the Degree of \_\_\_\_\_ to which Degree I pray that he (or they, as the case may be) be admitted.

*Chancellor.*—To the candidate (of the candidates, as the case may be.) By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University I admit you to the Degree of \_\_\_\_\_, and in token thereof I present to you this Diploma and authorize you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this Degree.

The candidate (or candidates, as the case may be) shall then bow to the Chancellor and retire to his (or their place or places, as the case may be). When all the candidates have been presented the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar—

*Chancellor.*—Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

The Registrar shall thereupon read out the record of the Degrees conferred as follows:—

*Registrar.*—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of the Panjab do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted the following persons to the degrees specified:—

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

The Registrar shall then present the above record to the Chancellor for signature.

## V.—RULES FOR THE AWARD OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(To remain in force so long as the Government Scholarships are awarded according to the Notifications of the Director of Public Instruction for 1885 and 1886.)

I. The following scholarships shall be awarded annually at the Entrance, Intermediate and Degree Examinations :—

ENTRANCE—Oriental Faculty...	2	Arts Faculty ... ..	0
INTERMEDIATE— „ „ ...	1	„ „ ... ..	4
BACHELOR— „ „ ...	1	„ „ ... ..	3

NOTE.—Thus the total number of scholarships, given by Government and University, will be as follows :—

ENTRANCE—Oriental Faculty..	5	Arts Faculty ... ..	20
INTERMEDIATE— „ „ ...	2	„ „ ... ..	7
BACHELOR— „ „ ...	2	„ „ ... ..	4

II. The value of the scholarships shall be as follows :—

### ENTRANCE —

Oriental Faculty, 1st Dn. Rs. 10 p. m.	Arts Faculty, 1st Dn. 12 p.m.
„ „ 2nd Dn. Rs. 8 p. m.	„ „ 2nd Dn. 10 p.m.
INTERMEDIATE—	
Oriental Faculty, 1st Dn. „ 14 p. m.	„ „ 1st Dn. 16 p.m.
„ „ 2nd Dn. „ 10 p. m.	„ „ 2nd Dn. 12 p.m.
BACHELOR—	
Oriental Faculty, 1st Dn. „ 20 p. m.	„ „ 1st Dn. 25 p.m.
„ „ 2nd Dn. „ 16 p. m.	„ „ 2nd Dn. 20 p.m.

III. These scholarships shall be awarded at the various Examinations in the order of the class lists published by the University, after excluding :—

- (a) the students, who have obtained Government scholarships of equal or greater value ;
- (b) students who have obtained endowed scholarships or exhibitions of equal or greater value unless allowed to be held together with University College scholarships by some express rule ;

- (c) students who have obtained any other unendowed University scholarships of equal or greater value unless allowed to be held together with University scholarships by some express rule ;
- (d) candidates placed in the third division.

IV. Every such scholarship shall be tenable from the 1st of May following the examination for two years, in the Oriental College, the Government College, St. Stephen's Mission College, or any other institution in the Panjab, recognised by the Syndicate,\* and preparing students for the examination of the same Faculty next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

V. These scholarships are given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend a College as a regular student and pursue his studies with industry. If it should appear at any time that the scholarship-holder fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, the head of the College shall, after due warning, report the scholarship to the Syndicate for diminution or forfeiture.

VI. All scholarships must be taken up within three weeks of the publication of the place lists in the *Panjab Gazette* by the winners joining an institution in which their scholarships are tenable within that period. But if the said period should expire during the interval between the 1st of August and the 15th October, this interval will be excluded from computation. (Thus, for instance, if the place lists are published in the *Gazette* of the 16th July, the period for joining will expire on the 21st October). *Scholarships not taken up under this rule will not be rewarded.*

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\* Other Institutions recognised under this Rule are (1890) : The Mission College, Lahore ; the Municipal Board College, Amritsar ; the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, and (1892) the Scotch Mission College, Sialkot.

## VI.—DRAFT RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE ALBERT VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. These scholarships have been founded by His Highness the Mahārāja of Patiala to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and shall be called *The Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarships*.

2. The scholarships shall be twelve in number, of which six shall be awarded each year, tenable for two years, as follows :—

Two scholarships for the Intermediate Arts Class at Rs. 10 per mensem each ;

Two scholarships for the B. A. Class at Rs. 12 per mensem each ;

Two Scholarships for the M. A. Class at Rs. 20 per mensem each.\*

3. The scholarships shall be awarded to students standing highest in the examinations for the classes above specified, next in order of merit to those who have obtained Government and Unendowed University Scholarships. *Provided* that a student of good family in straitened circumstances shall, in every case, have a prior claim in competition with other students.

*Explanation.*—‘ Good family ’ within the meaning of this rule shall be deemed to include descendants of persons who hold, or who have held, a good social position, but who at the time of the award of the scholarship are in straitened circumstances.

4. Candidates who desire to compete for any of the above scholarships shall be required to append to their written application, under the existing Regulations a certificate as follows under the signature of the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they reside, or in the case of an undergraduate attending a College, by the Principal of the College :—

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\* (Awardable to students who do not take up an Oriental Language as a single subject.)

" I

Deputy Commissioner of the  
District (or as the case may be)

Principal of the

College do hereby  
certify that the above-named candidate is a person of good  
family in straitened circumstances within the meaning of  
Rule 3 of the *Rules for the Award of the Albert Victor-  
Patiala Scholarships*."

5. That the scholarships shall not be held in conjunction with any Government or Unendowed University Scholarship. But this rule will not be deemed to prevent the holder of an *Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship* from also holding a special Endowed Scholarship.

6. That the scholarships shall be given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend and pursue his studies with industry at a College or Institution recognised by the Syndicate, and preparing students for the examination next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

7. That a scholarship awarded under these rules shall be liable to forfeiture or diminution, if it should appear at any time to the Syndicate that the holder thereof is not making satisfactory progress in his studies, or has been guilty of gross misconduct, or has been irregular in attendance.

8. A scholarship awarded under these rules must be taken up within three weeks of the publication of the class lists in the *Government Gazette* by the winner joining an institution in which the scholarship is tenable within the aforesaid period of three weeks. *Provided* that if the said period should expire during the interval between the 1st August and 15th October, the interval will be excluded from computation.

9. Any surplus that may arise from the vacancy of the scholarships or otherwise shall be applied in such manner as the Syndicate shall think best calculated to further the object and purposes of the endowment.

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## VII.—RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.\*

### CONSTITUTION OF CENTRES AND APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. All Degree Examinations and the Examinations in Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall ordinarily be held at Lahore only.

2. Other Examinations may be held at such Centres as may be appointed by the Syndicate. At places where it is shown that trustworthy arrangements can be made for superintendence and oral examination, the Syndicate may constitute a Centre of Examination; provided that not less than 20 candidates shall have applied for admission to the examination at such Centre, and that the application to constitute such Centre has been submitted not less than six months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

3. The Superintendent of each Centre shall be appointed by the Syndicate at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of a Superintendent to act, or to other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of a Superintendent before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, shall be empowered to appoint such Superintendent.

In Centres where the number of candidates is over one hundred, or wherever the services of Assistant Superintendents appear necessary, the Syndicate shall arrange for the appointment of one or more Assistant Superintendents.

4. Principals and Professors of Government and Aided Colleges, and Head Masters and Masters of Board and Aided Schools, when acting as Superintendents or Assis-

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\* Passed by the Senate on the 11th January 1892.



tant Superintendents) at Centres of the Arts and Middle School Examinations shall be allowed travelling and halting allowances at Government rates if employed outside their stations.

At the Centres of other examinations the services of Superintendents shall be rewarded as follows (except in the case of officers of the University who are not entitled to claim remuneration):—Rs. 50 shall be paid to the Superintendent with an additional allowance of Rs. 25 to the Superintendent, and Rs. 25 to each Assistant Superintendent for every hundred candidates or fraction of a hundred over the first hundred.

#### DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

5. Each Superintendent will be supplied before the examination by the Registrar with a list showing the names of candidates from each School who will appear at his Centre of examination, and the optional subjects taken up by them, and a statement showing the number to appear in each subject of examination.

6. No candidate should be allowed to appear at a Centre other than that shown in the list of candidates, or to take an optional subject other than that shown in the list against his name.

7. The question papers set for the examination will be despatched by the Registrar, in a carefully sealed packet, enclosed in a tin cover, to each Superintendent, *who will be responsible for their safe keeping from the time of taking delivery of the parcel.*

8. *This packet shall not be opened by the Superintendent till the first day of the examination, when it shall be opened in presence of the Assistant Superintendent, or, in the case of Centres not provided with Assistant Superintendents, in the presence of two persons of known respectability. The Superintendent and his Assistants (or witnesses) shall examine carefully the state of the inner sealed cover as well as of the envelopes contained in it. If the cover is found in proper condition and with seals uninjured, the Superintendent shall open it and sign, together with at least two Assistant Superintendents, the following certificate:—*

We, the undersigned, certify hereby that the sealed packet containing question papers for the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination of the \_\_\_\_\_ Centre has been examined by us and found to be in proper condition, and has been opened in our presence.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Superintendent (Witness).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Superintendent (Witness).

This certificate should be forwarded to the Registrar on the same day.

If the cover containing the question papers appears to have been tampered with, the contents should be removed without breaking the seals and the empty cover should be returned immediately to the Registrar with full report on the circumstances of the case.

9. Inside the above-named cover the question papers for each subject (paper) will be found in separate sealed envelopes, showing the name of the subject, the date and time fixed for giving out the question papers, and the number of copies supplied.

Each envelope shall be opened in the Examination Hall before the candidates at the date and hour fixed for the examination in that subject, by the Superintendent in the presence of the Assistant Superintendents (witnesses), after carefully examining the state of the envelope and the condition of the seals. If the envelope is found in proper condition and with seals uninjured, the Superintendent shall open it and sign together with at least two Assistant Superintendents (witnesses), the following certificate:—

We, the undersigned, certify hereby that the sealed envelope containing question papers in subject \_\_\_\_\_ Paper \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination has been examined by us and found to be in proper condition, and has been opened in our presence at the time fixed in the date sheet.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Superintendent (Witness).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Superintendent (Witness).

This certificate should be forwarded to the Registrar on the same day.

10. A day before the commencement of the examination, each Superintendent should see to the satisfactory arrangement of examination tables and seats. He should take care so to place the candidates as to render all communication between them impossible. Candidates from the same school or college must be seated well apart to prevent collusion.

✓ A card giving the number and name of each candidate on the roll should be fixed, in a conspicuous place, to the back of each desk, so that the candidate may readily find out his place. After the conclusion of the examination a plan of the examination-room, showing the position of each candidate relative to the others, should be sent to the Registrar.

✓ 11. The candidates whose names are entered in the roll sent by the Registrar are to be assembled in the examination room without books, papers, or references of any kind.

✓ 12. The rules given below for the direction of candidates are to be read aloud before the distribution of papers by the officers in charge. Copies are also to be placed on the outside of the examination-room or in such other conspicuous places as may be convenient.

13. Superintendents should direct the students to write neatly and legibly; they should prevent any undue waste of writing or blotting-paper; and they should take particular care that no candidate enters the room with books, papers or notes of any kind in his possession.

✓ 14. In the case of the Middle School Examination half sheets of French foolscap, or paper of similar size and texture, should be used for the answers of the candidates. For all the other examinations blank books will be supplied from the Registrar's office. One side only should be written on.

15. *Superintendents should remain in the Examination Hall during the time allotted for each paper; they should on no account speak or permit any one to speak to a candi-*

date on any subject pertaining to the questions during the hours of examination, except for the purpose of correcting misprints or other errors calculated to mislead the candidate.

The Superintendent should without loss of time draw the Registrar's attention to any misprint, mistranslation or ambiguity which may have come to his notice, for the information of the Examiner.

16. As soon as the time allotted has expired, the answer papers should be carefully collected, and the examination room cleared of all candidates. *The papers shall be arranged in numerical order, those from each school or college being tied up into a separate bundle.*

The answer papers of each candidate should be strung together at the top left-hand corner in the case of papers written in English, Devanagiri or Gurmukhi characters, and at the top right-hand corner in the case of papers written in Persian character.

17. *The Officer in charge should see that answers of all candidates have been received and are despatched; where a candidate is absent, a memorandum to this effect should be put up with the answers of the other candidates. Every candidate who is present must deliver up his answer book or answer paper, with the necessary particulars filled in, to the Superintendent, even though he may not answer any part of the paper. In this case the Superintendent will write on the book or paper the words "not attempted."*

18. All the answers received each day should be securely packed and sealed and despatched by parcel post direct to the examiners named on the covers containing the question papers, a receipt for the same being taken from the Postmaster. An intimation of the despatch of the packets should be sent to the Examiners on the same day.

19. Superintendents should forward to each Examiner, together with the answer papers of the candidates one copy of the question paper and its translations.

20. All necessary expenses for paper, postage, arrangement of examination-rooms, &c., will be paid by the Registrar on the submission of a detailed bill.

Superintendents are expected to make as economical arrangements as are possible and as are consistent with efficiency in all matters involving the expenditure of money.

21. At the close of the examination the Syndicate will require to be informed if the examination has been conducted in accordance with these rules. Any infringement of the rules by the candidates should be fully reported.

22. In the event of circumstances arising which necessitate a deviation from the present rules, the Superintendent should report his action immediately to the Registrar.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

23. The doors will be opened each day half an hour before time specified for the distribution of each paper. After the papers have been distributed no candidate can be admitted.

24. A seat with a number will be allotted to each candidate. Candidates will be required to find out and occupy their allotted seats.

25. The order in which the candidates are seated will be forwarded to the Examiners. Should a candidate be discovered to have copied from another, he will be excluded from the examination, as well as the candidate from whom he copied, if there is reason to suppose that the copying was connived at by the latter.

26. No candidate, without the special permission of the officer in charge, is to leave his seat or the examination room until the end of the examination. No candidate is to speak without permission; if it be necessary for the candidate to communicate with the Superintendent, he is to stand up in his place, and the supervising officer will then see to his wants.

27. Before beginning his answers, each candidate shall write on the outside of his answer book or answer paper the following, viz., subject, number of paper, roll number, name in full, and institution. When the time allowed has expired, this book or paper must be delivered up to the Superintendent, even though the candidate may not answer any part of the paper.

28. All candidates are required to provide their own pens. Answers should be written on the books or papers supplied to the candidates, and on one side only. Should a page be spoiled, it should be crossed through with a pen, and the Examiner will not examine or consider such a page. On no account is a page to be torn out from the answer book.

29. No candidate is to bring into the examination-room books, papers of any kind, slates, ink or *kalamdan*. Any candidate found with such articles in his possession will be expelled. Blotting paper will be supplied. No paper of any kind is to be removed from the examination-room.

30. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the Examination-room, or in the use of or attempt to use any other unfair means in connection with the Examination, shall be expelled from the examination-room and disqualified not only from passing the examination, but also—

- (a) in the case of candidates so disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School Examination, from appearing at such Middle School Examination during the next two years and at the Entrance Examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification;
- (b) in case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing the Entrance Examination, from appearing at any University Examination for the period of two years from the date of his disqualification; and
- (c) in the case of candidates who have been disqualified from passing any of the higher examinations, from appearing at any future examination of the University,

subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may consider proper to impose.

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## RULES REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT, DUTIES AND REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS.

### 1.—APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The Examiners in all subjects, except in Law, shall be annually appointed by the Syndicate (subject to the subsequent confirmation of the Senate) not later than the month of May preceding the examination. Examiners in Oriental, Classical and Vernacular Languages selected for all Examinations in the Faculty of Arts shall be persons who have a good knowledge of English.

2. Examiners for all oral and practical examinations shall be appointed by the Syndicate one month before the date of the examination.

3. In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of an examiner to act, or other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of another examiner before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, shall be empowered to appoint such examiner.

4. As a rule the examiners for the Degree examinations shall not be the same as those for the Intermediate examination: provided that where the number of candidates for the Degree examinations is small, one or both of the examiners for these examinations may be employed for the Intermediate examination.

5. When the number of candidates for the B. O. L. and M. O. L. examinations is small, it is unnecessary to provide a second paper as specified below in para. 1 of the Duties of Examiners. The English papers shall be translated and centrophographed, if necessary, on the spot; the University providing a Translator who shall be present two hours previous to the examination and be subjected to proper supervision.

## 2.—DUTIES OF EXAMINERS.

1. In all subjects, except Languages, the examiner shall be required to set two papers of equal standard, one for the examination of the Oriental Faculty and the other for the examination of the Arts Faculty.\* Except in cases where the examiner who sets the paper is prepared to translate the paper for the examination in the Oriental Faculty, and to examine each vernacular answer himself, each paper set for the examination of the Oriental Faculty shall be handed over to a separate examiner, who shall translate the paper and examine the answers.)

2. (a). Examiners shall be required to distribute their questions with some uniformity over the whole range of the subjects in which they examine.

(b). In all examinations in Mathematics about two-thirds of the marks shall be assigned to book-work, or questions involving the direct application of ordinary rules.

(c). With regard to examinations in those subjects for which alternative text-books are recommended, examiners are required not to base their questions exclusively on any one of such text-books.

(d). In the case of Paper (a)—containing explanations of passages in Prose and Poetry and questions in Grammar—for the examinations in English by the Intermediate and B. A. standard, about two-thirds of the marks shall be assigned to questions based on the text-books and one-third to those of a more general character.

(e). In the case of Paper (a) for the examinations in the Oriental Languages by the Entrance, Intermediate and B. A. standard, about two-thirds of the marks shall be assigned to ques-

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\* Where the number of candidates for the B. O. L. and M. O. L. Examinations is small, it is unnecessary to provide a second paper. (See above para. 5 of Appointment of Examiners.)



tions containing passages for translation from the text-books (with explanation and Grammar) and one-third for passages of a similar standard from books not prescribed in the Course.

(f). As a rule alternative questions are to be avoided. If given, they shall always be of equivalent value and standard of difficulty.\*

3. (a). The examiner shall strictly conform to the rules laid down in the regulations for the examination with which he is concerned, respecting the language to be used as the medium of examination in setting and answering the papers.

(b). In the Intermediate, Entrance and Middle School examinations in the case of passages set for translation from the different vernaculars into English, the examiner is required to take care that the passages set in the vernaculars shall be of an equal standard of difficulty. In case he is unable to set passages in any one of the five languages specified in the regulations, he shall inform the Registrar, who shall report his inability to the Syndicate, and special arrangements shall then be made to have the papers for translation from and into such vernaculars set, looked over and marked by competent examiners.

(c). The examiner in Natural Science is required to set a paper for the oral and practical test in that subject, and in cases where there are two examiners, one of them shall be selected by the Syndicate for this purpose.

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\* Model question papers are under preparation to serve as a guide for Examiners in setting papers, in order to ensure stability of standard, but they are not, of course, intended to interfere otherwise with the discretion of Examiners.

- (d). The examiner in English is required to set a passage for the oral examination in English, and in cases where there are two examiners, one of them shall be selected by the Syndicate for this purpose.
- (e). The examiners in Classical Languages and Persian for the Arts Faculty must themselves translate the papers set by them for the Arts Faculty into vernacular for the candidates on the Oriental side.
4. No examiner shall give any fractional marks for any paper in the results sent to the Registrar.
5. Every Examiner shall assign marks for each question which shall be indicated in the right hand margin paper.
6. Any paper which does not strictly conform to the rules herein laid down, may be returned to the examiners for correction by the Registrar.
7. Every examiner shall forward his paper to the Registrar under sealed cover through the registered post, and the Registrar is authorised to reject any paper which is not forwarded in the prescribed manner.

### 3.—RE-EXAMINATION OF ANSWER-PAPERS.

1. In every examination as soon as the results have been tabulated, the Registrar shall prepare a list of the candidates, who have failed by not more than *five* marks in one subject only, and in order to guard against any undue hardship or inaccuracy in the system of marking adopted, their papers in that subject shall be re-examined by the original examiners, or, in the case of the Middle School examination, by the Head Examiners, who will make such recommendations with respect to the marks allotted as they may think proper. Provided that this re-examination shall be required in compulsory subjects only.

The Examiner shall be paid for the papers re-examined at the usual rates.

2. Before publication of the results of the Middle School, Entrance, Intermediate and B. A. Examinations, they shall be submitted to the Board of Studies with a statement of the percentage of passes in each subject, when the Board may order the re-examination of any set of papers by the original Examiners.

3. In the Middle School examination whenever there is more than one Examiner in any paper of a compulsory subject another Examiner, to be called the Head Examiner, shall be appointed. The Head Examiner shall set the question papers and shall re-examine not less than 5 per cent. of the answer papers looked over by each of the Examiners in his subject, with a view to see whether a uniform standard has been adopted. Where there appears to be a want of uniformity he shall at once return the papers to the Examiner whose papers need revision, along with at least 5 papers examined and marked by himself, and with such instructions or suggestions as he deems necessary.

The papers shall be sent in the first instance to the Head Examiner in packets of 300.

4. In no case under para. 3 shall the Head Examiner himself increase or diminish the marks assigned to any paper by an Examiner.

In case of a difference arising between a Head Examiner and one of the Subordinate Examiners the matter shall be referred for decision to the Board of Studies.

5. The Head Examiner will be paid at the rate of Rs. 100 for each of the following subjects:—English, Vernacular Languages, Arithmetic and Mensuration, General Knowledge; and at the rate of Rs. 75 for the subjects of Euclid and Algebra.

6. The Head Examiner shall be responsible that the whole results in his subject are submitted in due time; and shall certify that he has re-examined the required percentage of answer papers.

7. In the existing rules for the conduct of Boards of Studies, Section 33 (b) and (c) where there is a Head Examiner, by "Examiner" shall be understood "Head Examiner."

#### 4.—REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS. *Arts and Oriental Faculties.*

1. The scale of remuneration to Examiners of written papers shall be as stated below :—

	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper*.	For translating a paper.	For looking over a paper.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Middle ... ..	15	...	7 8	0 1 6†
Entrance ... ..	20	10	10 0	0 4 0† 0 6 0
Intermediate ... ..	40	20	20 0	0 12 0
B. A. and B. O. L. ... ..	50	...	...	1 0 0
M. A. and M. O. L. ... ..	80	...	...	2 0 0

2. The oral examination in English being only for reading, the examiner in English shall set a paper for this without any further remuneration.

3. The fee for conducting the oral examination in English and Natural Science shall be 8 annas for each candidate with a minimum fee of Rs. 15.

A fee of Rs. 10 in the case of the Entrance examination, Rs. 15 in the case of the Intermediate Examination, and Rs. 20 in the case of the B. A. and B. O. L. examinations, shall be paid for setting a paper for the oral examination in Science.

4. When the examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from all the Vernaculars specified in the regulations for the Middle School, Entrance and Intermediate examinations, special arrangements may be made by the Syndicate for the remuneration of the persons selected to set, look over and mark the passages for translation from Vernacular into English, and to look over and mark the passages set by examiners in English for translation into Vernacular.

\* The conditions under which such papers are set are defined above, vide Duties of Examiners.

† Except in the case of the Sanitation and Caligraphy papers, for which a fee of 1 anna for each paper is prescribed.

‡ A fee of As 4 is allowed for looking over each Vernacular paper. In all other subjects a fee of As. 6 for each paper is allowed.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

*Licentiate in Law Examination.*

For setting each Question Paper	...	...	Rs.	100	0	0
For looking over each Answer Paper	...	...	"	2	0	0

*First Certificate Examination.*

For setting each Question Paper	...	...	Rs.	80	0	0
For looking over each Answer Paper	...	...	"	1	8	0

Provided that no examiner shall receive more than Rs. 200 for one paper.

*Oral Examination.*

For setting Question Paper and examining candidates	...	...	...	Rs.	32	0	0
For an Assistant when required	..	...	...	"	16	0	0

*LL. B. Examination.*

For setting a Question Paper	..	...	...	Rs.	150	0	0
For examining each Answer Paper	...	...	...	"	5	0	0

*LL. D. Examination.*

For setting a Question Paper	..	...	...	Rs.	200	0	0
For looking over each Answer Paper	...	...	...	"	5	0	0

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Examiners in the Medical examinations shall be each paid a fee of Rs. 80 for setting a Question paper, and Rs. 2 for examining and marking each answer paper.

The scale of fees for the practical and oral examinations in each subject shall be as under :—

Medicine (Clinical).	}	For each candidate	Rs. 3-0-0
Surgery (Clinical).			
Opthalmic Medicine (Oral and Practical).			
Chemistry (Oral)—1st L.M.S.	}	For each candidate	,, 1-8-0
Practical Pharmacy.			
Physiology (Oral)—1st L.M.S.			
Anatomy (Practical)—1st L.M.S.			
Anatomy (Oral)—1st L.M.S.	}	"	"
Hygiene (Oral)			
Medical Jurisprudence (Oral)			
All others	}	"	" 2-0-0

Provided that a minimum fee of Rs. 75 and a maximum fee of Rs. 100 be allowed to the oral examiner in each subject, and that a fee of Rs. 5 per candidate be granted to the practical examiners in Anatomy and Surgery (including Ophthalmic Surgery) with a minimum fee of Rs. 75 and a maximum of Rs. 150 for the whole practical examination.

#### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Special rates shall be fixed, as necessity may arise, by the Syndicate.

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### IX.—RULES FOR THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP FOR NATIVES OF INDIA PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND FOR FURTHER STUDY OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Candidates for the scholarship must be natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33, Victoria, Cap. 3.
2. The selection of the scholar shall take place not later than the 15th of the month of June, in the year in which a scholarship is placed at the disposal of the University, and the selection shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor in the manner stated below.
3. The persons eligible for the scholarship shall be only such graduates of the University as have obtained the degree of M. A. or the degree of B. A., and must in all cases be under 22 years of age on the 30th June or the year in which the selection is made.
4. Every candidate for the scholarship must send his application to the Registrar not later than the 31st May of the year in which the selection is to be made. Such application shall be accompanied by the following papers:—

- (a) A declaration by the candidate that he has consent of his family to go to England if he obtains the scholarship.
- (b) A certificate of good conduct from persons of known respectability and position who are well acquainted with the candidate.
- (c) A certificate of competent knowledge of the English Language from one of the Professors of the College in which he has been educated, or, if the candidate is a private student, from persons of well-known literary ability.
- (d) A certificate of his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England signed or countersigned by the Civil Surgeon or one of the Professors of the Medical College, Lahore.
- (e) A declaration of his intention to pursue his studies in the University of Oxford or Cambridge.

5. Students competing at the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of the year in which the selection is made, may submit separate applications for the scholarship containing all the particulars given in rule 5 along with their application for the Degree Examinations.

6. The names of all the candidates who have complied with the preceding rules shall be placed before a committee of the Syndicate consisting of four members, two Europeans and two Natives, and the Registrar, who after examining the papers relating to each candidate, and after making such inquiries as they think proper from the Principals and Professors of the Colleges in which the students were educated, or such other persons as they (the Sub-Committee) consider well able to give opinions on the character and qualifications of the candidates, shall recommend the candidate whom they think the fittest to the Vice-Chancellor.

7. Among candidates who are otherwise on an equal footing in regard to the qualifications required under rule 4, M.A.'s shall be preferred to B. A.'s and as between candidates holding the same degree, preference shall be given to him who has stood highest in order of merit, or has obtained the highest number of marks in the Degree Examination.

8. When there are two or more candidates who are in the opinion of the Sub-Committee exactly equal with reference to the provisions of rules 4 and 7, the Sub-Committee shall direct an examination to be held in English and in History or Mathematics.

9. Such examination shall be conducted on a standard *not lower than that of the examination for the B.A. Degree*, and the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the aggregate shall be eligible for the scholarship, provided that he has obtained a minimum of 50 per cent. marks in English.

10. Candidates competing at the examination shall be at liberty to choose any two instead of all three of the foregoing subjects.

11. The examination shall be held for three days (one day for each subject) in the last week of June, and the result laid before the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate not later than the first week of July, who shall forthwith submit their report to the Vice-Chancellor.

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\* O stands for Oriental Faculty, A for Arts, L for Law, S for Science, M for Medicine, E for Engineering.

## SYNDICS.

M. A Stein, Esq., PH. D.	In Oriental Learning.	O	A	...	...	...	...
H. C. Fanshawe, Esq., B. C. S.		O	A	...	...	...	...
Sh. Nanak Bakhsh, K. B.		O	A	L	S	...	...
F. S. Jamal-ud-din, K. R.		O	A	...	...	...	...
Babu Chandra Nath Mittra.		O	A	...	...	...	...
Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D. D.	In Arts.	O	A	...	...	...	...
J. Sime, Esq., LL. D.		...	A	...	S	...	...
W. Bell, Esq., M. A.		...	A	...	S	...	...
Madan Gopal, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.		O	A	L	...	...	...
Lal Chand, Esq., M. A.		O	A	L	...	...	...
C. A. Roe, Esq., B.A., C.S.	In Law	...	A	L	...	...	...
T. G. Walker, Esq., C. S.		O	...	L	...	...	...
P. C. Chatterji, Esq., R.B., M.A., B.L.		O	A	L	...	...	...
B. H. Charles, Esq., M. D.—In Science.		...	...	...	S	M	...
The Principal, Medical College, Lahore (Dr. S. H. Browne).	In Medicine.	...	A	...	S	M	...
The Civil Surgeon, Lahore, (Dr. W. Coates).		...	...	...	M	...	...
Asst.-Surg. Brij Lal Ghose, R.B.		O	...	...	S	M	...
Secretary to Government, Panjab, P.W.D. —In Engineering.		...	...	...	S	...	E

## FELLOWS.

*Ex-Officio.*NAMED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT OF  
INCORPORATION, PART I.

Faculty.				
The Judges of the Chief Court, Panjab.	...	L	...	...
The Financial Commissioner, Panjab.	...	L	...	...
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, (Surgeon-General), Panjab.	...	...	M	...
The Commissioner of Lahore.	...	L	...	...
The Commissioner of Delhi.	...	L	...	...
The Accountant-General, Panjab.	...	A	...	...
The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab	...	A	S	...
The Principal of the Lahore Government College.	...	A	S	...
The Principal of the Lahore Medical College.	...	A	S	M
The Inspectors of Schools, Panjab.	...	A	...	...
Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.	...	L	...	...
" " Delhi.	...	L	...	...
" " Amritsar.	...	L	...	...

## 1882.

The representative of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.	O	...	...	...
The representative of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.	O	...	...	...
The representative of H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.	O	...	...	...
The representative of H. H. the Raja of Jind.	O	...	...	...
The representative of H. H. the Raja of Nabha.	O	...	...	...
The representative of H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala.	O	...	...	...

## 1883.

	Faculty.				
The Deputy Surgeon General, Lahore Division.	...	...	...	M	...
The Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore.	...	A	...	S	...
The Principal of Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.	...	A	...	S	...
The Civil Surgeon of Lahore.	...	...	...	M	...
The Secretary to Government, Panjab, P. W. D., (General Branch).	...	...	...	S	E
The Secretary to Government Panjab, P.W.D., (Irrigation Branch).	...	...	...	S	...

## 1884.

The Second Financial Commissioner, Panjab.	...	L	...	...	...
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## FELLOWS

*Other than Ex-Officio.*

## NAMED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, PART II.

His Highness Maharaja Rajindar Singh, of Patiala.	O	...	...	...	...
His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, G.C.S.I., of Bahawalpur.	O	...	...	...	...
His Highness Raja Hira Singh, G.C.S.I., of Nabha.	O	...	...	...	...
His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala.	O	...	...	...	...
His Highness Raja Bije Sen, of Mandi.	O	...	...	...	...
His Highness Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	O	...	...	...	...

	Faculty.				
His Highness Raja Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot.	O	...	...	...	...
Rai Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur.	O	...	...	...	...
Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Badliaur.	O	...	...	...	...
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A.	...	A	...	...	...
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esq., B.C.S.	O	A	...	...	...
The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., K.C.S.I., C.S.	...	...	L	...	...
Rev. C. W. Foreman, D.D.	O	A	...	...	...
Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan, Khan Bahadur.	O	...	...	...	...
Col. Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I.	O	...	...	...	...
Saiyid Hadi Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur.	O	...	...	...	...
Raja Harbans Singh.	O	...	...	...	...
Kaur Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia.	O	...	...	...	...
Edward Piercy Henderson, Esq., B.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	...	...	L	...	...
Sodhi Hukm Singh.	O	...	...	...	...
Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esq., B.A., B.C.S.	...	A	...	...	...
Raja Jahandad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Chief of Ghakhar.	O	...	...	...	...
Faqir Saiyid Qamr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur.	O	...	...	...	...
The Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh, Bedi, C.I.E.	O	...	...	...	...
Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esq., M.A.	...	A	...	S	...
The Right Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Bishop of Lahore.	...	A	...	...	...
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.	O	...	...	...	...
Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	O	...	...	...	...
Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.	O	...	L	...	...
Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash.	O	...	...	...	...

	Faculty.				
Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.	O	A	...	S	M
Diwan Ram Nath.	O	...	L	...	...
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John Sime, Esq., LL.D.		A	...	S	...
Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., B.A., B.C.S.	O	A	.	...	...
The Hon'ble William Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I.	O	A	...	...	...
Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur, Shams-ul-Ulama.	O	A	...	...	...

## 1882.

Edwin Woodall Parker, Esq.	..	A	L	...	...
The Rev. Herbert Udny Weirbreccht, PH.D.	O	A	.	...	...

## 1883.

The Rev. Samuel Scott Allnutt, M.A.	...	A	...	...	...
Lala Sanjhi Mal, B.A.	O	A	...	...	...
Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Husan, Wazir-ud-Daula, Mudabbir-ul-Mulk.	O	..	...	...	...
Muhammad Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur.	O	A	...	M	...
Maulvi Muhammad Husain Azad, S.I.	O	..	...	...	...
Francis Chorley Channing, Esq., B.C.S.	O	A	L	...	...
Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, R.B.	O	...	...	S	M

## 1885.

Herbert Charles Fanshawe, Esq., B.C.S.	O	A	...	...	..
Faqir Saiyid Jamal-ud-din, K.B.	O	A	...	...	..
Babu Chandra Nath Mittra.	O	A	...	...	...
Babu Pratap Chandra Rai.	O	...	...	...	...
Maulvi Muhammad Ismail Khan, Hazara.	O	...	...	...	...

## 1886.

Faculty.				
William Pringle Dickson, Esq., M.D.	...	A	...	S M
The Rev. John William Thorp Wright, M.A.	...	A	...	...
Charles Arthur Roe, Esq., B.A., C.S.	...	A	L	...
Saiyid Munshi Muhd. Latif Khan, K. B.	O	A	L	...
Shaikh Nanak Bakhsh, K.B.	O	A	L	S
Edward Emerson Oliver, Esq., M.I.C.E.	O	...	...	...
Pratul Chandra Chatterji, Esq., R.B., M.A.	O	A	L	...
B.L.	.			

## 1887.

Diwan Ramjas, C.S.I.	O	...	...	...
C. J. Rodgers, Esq.	O	...	S	...
Diwan Narindra Nath, M.A.	O	A	L	S
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William Coldstream, Esq., B.A., B.C.S.	O	A	L	S
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Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S.	O	...	S	M
William Bell, Esq., M.A.	..	A	...	S

## 1888.

G. S. Lewis, Esq., B.A.	O	A	L	...
R. H. Charles, Esq., M.D.	...	...	S	M
Madan Gopal, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.	O	A	L	...
K.P. Roy, Esq., M.A., B.L.	...	A	L	...

## 1889.

The Revd. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D.	O	A	...	...
J. C. Oman, Esq.	..	A	...	S
Maulvi Inam Ali, B.A.	O	A	L	...
Shaikh Amir Ali, B.A.	O	A	L	...
Shaikh Ghulam Hasan.	O	...	L	...
Muhammad Ikram-ullah.	O	...	...	...
Sirdar Dharm Singh.	O	...	...	E
J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A.	...	A	...	S
T. R. Mulroney, Esq., M.D.	...	...	S	M
The Revd. H. C. Velte, M.A.	O	A	...	...
The Revd. J.H. Orbison, M.A., M.D.	...	A	...	S

## 1890.

M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.  
 Sasi Bhushan Mukerjee, Esq., M.A., B.L.  
 Kirthee Singh, Esq.  
 Sahibzada Muhd. Obaidullah Khan, C.I.E.  
 Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan.

## 1891.

L. Bhagwan Das.  
 Dr. D. St. J. D. Grant.  
 R. B. Ganga Ram, M.I.C.E.  
 Qazi Hamid-ud-din.  
 L. Lal Chand, M.A.  
 L. Sagar Chand, B.A.

## 1893.

Revd. J. W. Youngson, M.A., B.D.  
 L. Pyare Lal, B. A.  
 J. M. Douie, Esq.  
 P. G. Dallinger, Esq. B. A.  
 M. Muhammad Shah Din, B. A. Barrister-  
 at-Law.

Faculty.					
O	A	...	...	...	...
O	A	...	S	...	...
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...	A	...	...	...	...
...	A	...	...	...	...
O	A	L	S	...	...

## SYNDICATE.

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 ental Learning.

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The Civil Surgeon, Lahore, (Dr. W. Coates)	...	...	} <i>Syndics in Medicine.</i>
Assistant-Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, B.B.	...	...	
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1888. THE MOST HON'BLE HENRY-CHARLES-KEITH, PETTY FITZ-MAURICE, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.L.
1894. The Right Hon'ble VICTOR-ALEXANDER BRUCE, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom.

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1887. Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., D.O.L.
1892. SIR D. FITZPATRICK, B.A., K.C.S.I., C.S.

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1885. Feb., George Robert Elsmie, Esq., C.S.
1887. Feb., WILLIAM HENRY RATTIGAN, Esq., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

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1891. May, M. A. STEIN, Esq., PH.D.

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1889. Jan., T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A.  
1890. April, REVD. J. C. R. EWING, M.A., D.D.

*III.—Deans in Law.*

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1889. May, C. A. Roe, Esq., B.A., C.S.

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1893. Jan., R. H. CHARLES, Esq., M.D.

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1889. Jan., THE INSPR.-GENL. OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, PANJAB.

*VI.—Dean in Engineering.*

1889. Jan., THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PANJAB, P.W.D.

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1882. Oct., Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., M.A., PH.D.  
1883. Dec., Edwin Woodall Parker, Esq., *acting*.  
1884. Dec., Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., M.A., PH.D.,  
D.O.L.  
1885. Nov., Charles Rebsch Stülpnagel, Esq., PH.D., *pro*  
*tem*.  
1885. Nov., Frederic de Hochepied Larpent, Esq.  
1887. June, W. Bell, Esq., M.A., *acting*.  
1887. Aug., G. Thibaut, Esq., PH.D.  
1887. Nov., W. Bell, Esq., M.A.  
1888. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.  
1890. July, Babu C. N. Mittra, *acting*.  
1890. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.  
1893. July, Babu C. N. Mittra, *acting*.  
1893. Oct., W. Bell, Esq., M.A., *acting*.  
1894. Jan., M. A. STEIN, Esq., PH.D.

ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

1882. Oct., Pandit Navina Chandra Rai.  
1882. Dec., Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esq., M.A.  
1885. Jan., Pandit Navina Chandra Rai.  
1885. Dec., John Campbell Oman, Esq.  
1887. April, BARU CHANDRA NATH MITTRA.

## DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

NAMED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION,  
PART II

- \* His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, GCSI, CIL, Counsellor of the Empress of India,
- \* His Highness Raja Raghbir Singh, of Jind, GCSI, CIE, Counsellor of the Empress of India,
- \* Nawab Abdul Majid Khan,
- \* Sardar Ajit Singh Atwalwa;
- Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Panjab,
- The Revd Francis Henry Baring, M.A.
- David Graham Baikley, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at Law.
- Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Blew, CSI
- \* Reverend Edward Bickersteth, M.A.
- Charles Boulnois, Esquire, Barrister-at Law, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
- \* Sardar Bikram Singh, CSI, Alwalwa,
- \* Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
- Surgeon-Major Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.,
- John Scarlett Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab,
- Brigade Surgeon William Center, M.B., M.A.
- John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service,
- The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
- Surgeon-Major Alexander Morrison Dallas,
- Sir Robert Henry Davies, KCSI, CIE, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its Dependencies;

---

\* Deceased

- Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I. ;  
 Deputy Surgeon-General Annesly Charles Castriot  
 DeRenzy, B.A. ;  
 Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of  
 the Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab  
 and its Dependencies ;  
 \* The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., late  
 Lord Bishop of Lahore ;  
 Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B. ;  
 Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service ;  
 \* Pandit Guru Prasada, M. M.  
 Doctor Thomas Hastings, late Deputy Inspector-General  
 of Hospitals ;  
 Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D. ;  
 \* Mir Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur ;  
 Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd, B.C.S., D.O.L. ;  
 Revd. William Hooper, M.A. ;  
 Reverend T. P. Hughes, U.D. ;  
 \* Munshi Hukm Chand ;  
 \* Agha Kalbabid ;  
 \* Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, C.I.E. ;  
 John Lockwood Kipling, Esq., C.I.E.  
 \* Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah ;  
 Surgeon-Major Edward Lawrie, M. D. ;  
 Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., D.O.L. ;  
 Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal  
 Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;  
 Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, B.C.S., K.C.S.I., D.O.L. ;  
 General Robert MacLagan, R.E., late Secretary to Govern-  
 ment, Panjab, Public Works Department ;  
 Colonel Charles Alexander McMahon ;  
 Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E. ;

Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, & Governor-General's Agent, Baroda ;

John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire ;

\* Rai Mul Singh ;

\* Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju ;

\* Pandit Navina Chandra Rai ;

\* Sir Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan ;

Major Edward Newbery ;

\* Edward O'Brien, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

The Right Revd. Henry Edmund Perkins.

Sir Henry Meredith Plowden, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

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Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service ;

Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjab ;

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E. S. Robertson, Esq., M.A. ;

\* Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I. ;

\* Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh ;

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Brigade-Surgeon John Barclay Scriven, late Civil Surgeon Lahore ;

David Simson, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;

Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian Medical Service ;

John Watt Smyth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;

\* Charles Henry Spitta, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law ;

Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab ;

\* Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;

Major Isaac Peatt Westmoreland, R.E. ;  
Colonel G. G. Young.

**1882.**

The Right Reverend Paul Tosi, D.D.

**1883.**

\*Haji Ghulam Hasan ;  
\*Pandit Ram Narayan ;  
\*Sirdar Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I. ;  
Thomas Watt Smyth, Esq., B.C.S. ;  
\*Robert Dick, Esq., M.A.

**1885.**

Stephen Edward Wheeler, Esq.

**1886.**

\*Diwan Sri Ram, M.A., of Alwar.

**1887.**

Frederic de Hochepeid Larpent, Esq.

**1889.**

\*Maulvi Abdul Ali Qari ;  
\*Diwan Anant Ram.

**1891.**

\*Pandit Ishwar Chandra, Vidyasagar.  
\*H. H. Sawai Mangal Singh, Bahadur, Maharao Rana of  
Alwar, G.C.S.I.

**1892.**

\*Dr. C. R. Stülpnagel.

**1893.**

G. R. Elsmie, Esq., B.S.C.  
\*Major-General Samuel Black, C.S.I.  
Charles Henry Tawney, Esq., M.A.  
The Revd. Francis Archibald Pattullo Shirreff, M.A.  
\*Malik Roshan-ud-din Khan.

**1894.**

\*Seth Ram Rattan, R.B.



## List of Graduates and others who have passed University Examinations.

### GRADUATES.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under Section  
16, Act XIX, 1882.*

#### DOCTORS OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Gottlieb William Leitner, M.A., PH.D., B.A.R.-AT-LAW, Nov. 18th, 1882.  
The Most Hon'ble George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of  
Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Nov. 15th, 1881.  
The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple, Earl  
of Dufferin, K.P., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.,  
Nov. 4th, 1886.  
Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., March  
30th, 1887.  
The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of  
Lahore, December 12th, 1887.  
Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd, R.S.C., Nov. 29th, 1890.  
The Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., Nov. 7th, 1891.

#### DOCTORS OF LITERATURE.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and  
Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Nov. 4th, 1886.  
The Most Hon'ble Henry-Charles-Koith, Petty-Fitz-Maurice,  
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Nov., 26th  
1889.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under Section  
14, Act XIX, 1882.\**

### FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

#### MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Muhammad Din	Or. Coll., Lahore	1883	Class I	Arabic.
Abdul Aziz	ditto	"	" I	do.
Ghulam Mustafa	ditto	"	" III	do.
Pandit Mathra Das	ditto	1885	" II	Sanakrit
Saiyid Muhammad Jamal	ditto	"	" III	Arabic.
Hafiz Ali Ahmad	ditto	1890	" III	do.
Asghar Ali	ditto	1892	" II	do.
Abdul Haq	ditto	1893	" II	do.

\* The names are given in order of time and merit.

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Alif Din	...	ditto	1884	II Division.
Mathra Das	...	ditto	"	III do.
Anant Ram	...	ditto	"	III do.
Imam-ud-din	...	ditto	1885	III do.
Ram Kishan	...	ditto	"	III do.
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Ghulam Shuh	...	ditto	"	III do.
Kabu Chand	...	ditto	1887	III do.
Hafiz Ali Ahmad	...	ditto	1888	II do.
Sukhran Das	...	ditto	"	III do.
Bhawani Shankar	...	ditto	"	III do.
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Abdul Qadir	...	ditto	1889	II do.
Qutb-ud-din	...	Pr. Stud., Lahore	"	III do.
Jassa Ram	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	"	III do.
Asghar Ali	...	ditto	1890	II do.
Abid Ali	...	ditto	"	II do.
Abdul Haq	...	ditto	"	II do.
Fazl-ud-din	...	Pr. Stud., Lahore	"	III do.
Abdul Haq	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	1891	II do.
Puran Chand	...	Pr. Stud., Lahore	"	III do.
Lachman Das, Bali	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	"	III do.
Moti Ram	...	Pr. Stud., Multan	"	III do.
Harnam Singh	...	ditto, Jullundur	1892	II do.
Saiyid Imdad Ali	...	ditto, Lahore	"	III do.
Naina Singh	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	"	III do.
Radha Ram	...	Pr. Stud, Jullundur	"	III do.
Md. Ishaq Khan	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	1893	II do.
Harnam Singh	...	ditto	"	II do.
Muhammad Bakhsh	...	Pr. Stud., Lahore	"	III do.
Arjan Singh	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	1894	II do.
Muhammad Ayub	...	ditto	"	II do.
Qazi Muhammad Said	...	ditto	"	II do.
Mathra Das	...	ditto	"	III do.
Ajit Singh	...	ditto	"	III do.

*Note.*—During 1882 and 1883 the system of placing successful candidates in divisions did not exist.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

Umrao Singh	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	1882	Class I	Geology
Pt. Harkishan Das	...	ditto	"	"	III Sanskrit.
Khawaja Muhd. Shafi	...	ditto	"	"	III English.

Ohuni Lal	... Pr. Stud., Gurdaspur	1883	Class	I	History.
Arjan Singh	... ditto, Gujrat	"	"	I	do.
Muht. Hussain	... ditto, Lahoro	"	"	I	Persian.
Jiya Ram	... Pr. Stud., Amritsar	1884	"	II	English.
Ram Prasada	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	"	III	Sanskrit.
Sri Ram	... Pr. Stud., Gurdaspur	"	"	III	History.
Shiv Dyal	... Ditto, Amritsar	1885	"	III	English.
Isa Charan Chandu Lal	Govt. Col., Lahoro	"	"	III	do.
Sant Ram	... ditto	"	"	III	History.
Umar-ud-din	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Ruchi Ram	... ditto	"	"	III	Chemistry & Physics.
Gurudat, Vidyarthi,	ditto	1886	"	I	Physics.
Narendra Nath	... ditto	"	"	II	Philosophy.
Sundar Das, Suri..	Pr. Stud., Multan	1888	"	III	English.
Ikbāl Kishan, Pandit,	Govt. Coll., Lahoro	1889	"	III	Philosophy.
Rahim Baksh	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Pandit Hari Krishna, Kaul	... Or. Coll., Lahore	1890	"	III	Sanskrit.
Ganga Sahai	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1891	"	II	English.
Lakhmir Singh	... Pr. Stud., Lahoro	"	"	II	Philosophy.
Chandra Bhan	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	"	III	Mathematics.
Govind Das	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1892	"	II	Physios.
Hem Raj	... ditto	"	"	III	Philosophy.
Prahn Dyal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1893	"	III	English.
Bhagwan Das	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	"	III	do.
M. Rukn-ud-din	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	"	III	do.
Pt. Sukh Chain Nath	...	"	"	"	"
Dar	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Khushi Ram	... Pr. Stud., Lahoro	"	"	III	Physics.
Sh. Danishmand	...	"	"	"	"
Sugrat	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	"	III	History.
Duni Chand	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Hafiz Ghulam	...	"	"	"	"
Serwar	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1894	"	III	English.
Keshi Nath	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	"	III	do.
Mukand Lal	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Nihal Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahoro	"	"	III	do.
Sarfarez Khan	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Mehta Bahadur	...	"	"	"	"
Chand	... ditto	"	"	III	do.
Devi Das	... Pr. Stud., Lahoro	"	"	III	Sanskrit.
Ch. Ali Gauhar	... Or. Coll., Lahoro	"	"	III	Arabic.

Diwan Chand	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	1894 Class	III	Physics.
Topan Ram	...	ditto	" "	III	do.
Dalpat Bai, Vidyarthi	...	ditto	" "	III	History.
Trilochan Singh	...	ditto	" "	III	do.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Ram Parshad	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	1882		
Maya Ram	...	ditto	...	1883		
Kesho Das	...	ditto	...	"		
Jiya Ram	...	ditto	...	"		
Sri Ram	...	Pr. Stud., Calcutta	...	"		
Ranshan Lal	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"		
Shaikh Md. Ashraf	...	ditto	...	"		
Ruchi Ram	...	ditto	...	1884	II	Division.
Umar-ud-din	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Shiv Dyal	...	Pr. Stud., Jullundur	...	"	II	do.
Sant Ram	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	II	do.
Sova Ram	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Inam Ali	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Sawan Ram, Bahel	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Ram Chandra	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Kishan Lal	...	Pr. Stud., Delhi	...	"	III	do.
Gurudat, Vidyarthi	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	1885	II	do.
Narendra Nath	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Hansraj	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Nihal Chand	...	Or. Coll., Lahore	...	"	II	do.
Chetan Anand	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	II	do.
Dhrit Ram	...	Late of Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	III	do.
Bhagat Ram	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	III	do.
Makhan Lal	...	St. Stoph. Coll., Delhi	...	"	III	do.
J. B. Dales	...	Late of Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	III	do.
Sansar Chand	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	III	do.
Ganesh Das	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Sri Ram	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Jugal Kishore	...	Private Student	...	"	III	do.
Kirpa Narain	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Shaikh Amir Ali	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	1886	I	do.
Harkishan Lal	...	ditto	...	"	I	do.
Chuni Lal	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Ram Batten	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Kanahya Singh	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Dyali Ram	...	ditto	...	"	II	do.
Pahu Ram, Suri	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Harikishan, Pandit	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Tara Chand	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.
Sajjad Mirza	...	Private Student	...	"	III	do.
Parduman Kishan, Pandit	...	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	"	III	do.
Madan Mohan Lal	...	ditto	...	"	III	do.

Mathura Das	... C. T. Coll., Lahore	1886	III	Division.
Nathu Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Rang Lal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	III	do.
Jagan Nath	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1887	II	do.
Muhammad Shah Din	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Gopal Das, II	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Tasadduq Hussain	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	II	do.
Achhru Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	II	do.
Barkat Ali	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Hait Ram	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	II	do.
Bhana Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	II	do.
Sita Ram	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Ram Das	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
P. Kidar Nath	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Maya Bhan	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Bhagwan Das	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Churanji Lal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	III	do.
Nibaran Chander Ghose	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Prabhu Dyal	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Harkishan Das	... Private Student ...	"	III	do.
Sohan Lal	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Hari Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Hargopal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	III	do.
Sada Nand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Jaisa Ram	... C. T. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Ladhu Mal	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Hira Lal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Hari Krishna, Kaul	... ditto ...	1888	I	do.
Ahmad Din	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Madho Ram	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Dhanpat Rai	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Gauresh Das	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Suraj Bhan	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Taj-ud-din	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Manohar Chandra, Mukerji	St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	II	do.
Ishar Das	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	II	do.
Chela Ram	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Jowala Sahai, II	... ditto ...	"	II	do.
Shib Charan Das	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Sri Ram	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Khushi Ram	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Rahim Bakhsh	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Damodar Das	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	III	do.
Basant Lal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Niranjn Das	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Gulab Chand	... ditto ...	"	III	do.
Bans Gopal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	"	III	do.
Mekhan Lal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	"	III	do.
Girdhari Lal	... Pr. Stud., Ferozepur	"	III	do.

Achhra Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	1888	III	Division.
Iqbal Kishan, Pandit	... ditto	...	III	do.
Kashi Ram	... ditto	...	III	do.
Girdhari Lal II	... ditto	...	III	do.
Manohar Lal	... ditto	...	III	do.
Dhani Ram, Khanna	... ditto	...	III	do.
Ganga Sahai	... ditto	1889	II	do.
Chandra Bhan	... ditto	...	II	do.
Lachhman Das	... ditto	...	III	do.
Beni Parshad	... ditto	...	III	do.
Sobha Singh	... ditto	...	III	do.
Vincent C. O'Connor	... Private Student	...	III	do.
Niranjan Singh,				
Chhachhi	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Raja Ram	... ditto	...	III	do.
Nazar Muhammad	... ditto	...	III	do.
Sarfaraz Khan	... ditto	...	III	do.
Mangal Sain, Sethi	... ditto	...	III	do.
Wadhawa Singh	... ditto	...	III	do.
Des Raj	... Private Student	...	III	do.
Sujan Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Udai Ram	... Ditto	1890	I	do.
Muhammad Husain	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Sardar Khan	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Govind Das	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Sultan Ahmad	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Lakhmir Singh	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Pritam Luther Singh	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	II	do.
Mul Chand	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Yaqub Khan	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Gopal Das	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Parkash Nath	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Roop Narain	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	III	do.
Chatur Behari Narayan...	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Harya Ram, Kapur	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Mehta Gayan Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Fatih Chand	... Pr. Stud., Multan	...	III	do.
Ghulam Muhammad	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Deví Dial	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Aukhoy Chandra Bose	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	III	do.
Ahmad Din, II	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Parma Nand	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Brij Lal I	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Abdur Rahman	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Ghulam Bari	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Ghulam Muhammad				
Hasan Khan	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	III	do.
Jiwan Lal	... Pr. Stud., Delhi	...	III	do.

Gurmukh Singh	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... 1890	III	Division.
Brij Bihari Lal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	III	do.
Karm Ilahi	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Saiyid Muhammad				
Rashid-ud-din				
Hussin Ahmad	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Mukand Lal, Sondhi	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Nabi Bakhsh	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Brij Lal, Mahajan	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Saiyid Khurshed				
Anwar	... Pr. Stud. Lahore	... 1891	II	do.
Tek Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Lachhman Das,				
Adya	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Parma Nand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Devi Das	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Siraj-ud-din	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Hem Raj	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Beni Parshad	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Munna Lal	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Hakim Ali	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Abdul Rashid	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Muhammad Ashraf	St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	II	do.
Feroz-ud-din Ahmad	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Basanta Kumar, Basu	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Uttam Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Mirza Zafar Ali	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Har Narayan, Varma	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Prithwi Singh	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Ganeshi Lal	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Jogindra Natha, Sein	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Saiyid Sharif Husain	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Gokal Chand	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Dalip Singh, Gill	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Harf Singh	... Pr. Stud., Delhi	... "	III	do.
Kunj Behari Lal	... Ditto Lahore	... "	III	do.
Balwant Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Duni Chand	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Kirpa Ram, Dosoge	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Jamal-ud-din	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Krishna Nandan	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	III	do.
P. Bhagwan Das	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Beli Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Hari Ram	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Abinash Chandra Ghosa	St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	III	do.
Hafizullah	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Mir Abdul Wahid	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Umaro Bahadur	... Mahindra Coll., Patiala	... "	III	do.
Murahi Rama	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	III	do.

Sada Ram	... Pr. Stud., Nabha	... 1891	III	Division.
M. Rukn-ud-din	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... 1892	I	do.
Diwan Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Pandit Kanshi Ram	Mahindra Coll., Patiala	... "	II	do.
Mehta Bahadur Chand	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Hakim Rai	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Pt. Sukh Chain Nath,	Dar Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Maula Bakhsh	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Fazl Ilahi	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Narayana Dasa, Gupta	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Prabhu Dyal	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Jiwa Ram, Sondhi...	Ditto	... "	II	do.
Feroz-ud-din	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Jvahir Lal, Bhargava	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Taj-ud-din, Qoraishi	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Tuhi Ram	... Pr. Stud., D. I. Khan	... "	II	do.
Daulat Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Udho Das, Mehta...	Ditto	... "	II	do.
Gujar Mal	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Ladha Singh	... Pr. Stud., Sialkot	... "	II	do.
Ala Sher	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Pandit Shambhu				
Nath	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Asghar Ali	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Talib-ud-din	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Lachhman Das II	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Bhagat Ram, Agarwal	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Shiv Das, Kapur	... Ditto	... "	II	do.
Pestonji Bezoni				
Talat	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Amir Bakhsh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Bala Prasad	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	II	do.
Jhanda Singh	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	II	do.
Kanhaiya Lal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	III	do.
Devi Dyal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Bhagwan Das	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... "	III	do.
Mohan Lal, Seth	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Anup Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Kishan Lal, Bahel...	Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Muhammad Ilyas	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Karam Chand, Suri	Ditto	... "	III	do.
Kharak Singh, Dhillon	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
R. Howe	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Surbuland Khan	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... "	III	do.
Shaikh Danishmand				
Sugrat	... Ditto	... "	III	do.
Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... "	III	do.



Bhagwan Singh	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... 1892 III	Division.
Bishan Das	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " III	do.
Girdhari Lal	... Ditto	... " III	do.
Tirath Ram	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... 1893 I	do.
Lakshman Das	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Ghulam Sarwar	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Topan Ram	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Durga Das, Sadeva	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Ali Gauhar	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... " II	do.
Shiv Dyal	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Ch. Shahab-ud-din	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Nihal Singh	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Mukand Lal	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... " II	do.
Shaikh Fazl Karim	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Shaikh Siraj-ud-din	Ditto	... " II	do.
Bhawani Das, Pip-			
lani	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Lakha Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Sri Ram, Poplai	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... " II	do.
Trilochan Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Kripa Ram, Dawe-			
sar	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Amin Chand	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Dhani Ram	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Moti Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Girja Parshad	... Pr. Stud., Rawalpindi	... " II	do.
Muhammad Umar	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Rup Chand, Dhiagra	Ditto	... " II	do.
Muhammad S a n a			
Ullah	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Durga Das, Mehra	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Abdul Ghani	... Pr. Stud., Ludhiana	... " II	do.
Moti Sagar	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Moti Lal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Oh. Ghulam Husain	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Kh. Kamal-ud-din	Ditto	... " II	do.
Kundan Lal, Basisht	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Sundar Das	... Pr., Stud., Shahpur	... " II	do.
Visanda Ram	... Ditto, Lahore	... " II	do.
Ram Lal, Bhatia	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " II	do.
Hardyal	... Ditto	... " II	do.
Ataula	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... " III	do.
Kashi Nath	... Ditto	... " III	do.
Pt. Nand Lal, Tikko	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " III	do.
Tilak Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... " III	do.
Hukam Chand, Pal	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... " III	do.
Mauphal Singh	... Ditto	... " III	do.
Kaushal Kishore	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... " III	do.
Maya Das, Trikha	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... " III	do.

Dan Singh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... 1893	III	Division.
Khurshid Ahmad	... Pr. Stud., Sialkot	...	III	do.
Mathra Das, Chopra	Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Sundar Ram, Saraf	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Nagina Singh, Kam- pany	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Gokal Chand	... Pr. Stud., Sialkot	...	III	do.
Gauri Shankar	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	III	do.
Fazal Haq, Gori	... Ditto	...	III	do.
Shadi Lal	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	... 1894	I	do.
Balak Ram	... Ditto	...	I	do.
Ralya Ram	... Ditto	...	I	do.
Muhammad Ali	... Ditto	...	I	do.
Mathra Das, Kapur	... Ditto	...	I	do.
Shaikh Abdul Qadir	Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	I	do.
Ganga Ram	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	I	do.
Mansa Ram, Bhar- gava	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	I	do.
Divan Chand, Obhrai	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Bhagirath Lal, Agar- wal	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Bihari Lal	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Baij Nath, Agarwal	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Daulat Ram, Dham- rait	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Harnam Singh	... Pr. Stud., Sialkot	...	II	do.
Narain Singh	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Ajodhia Prasad	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	II	do.
Faiz Rasul	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
James Marr	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	...	II	do.
Parmoshari Sahaya	Pr. Stud., Shahpur	...	II	do.
Parshotam Lal Bagai	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Mul Chand	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Kesho Ram	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Mehta Lokh Raj	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Harnam Das	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Ali Muhammad	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Rahim Bakhsh	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Aziz Bakhsh	... Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Taj-ud-din, Mullick	Mis. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Labbbu Ram, Agarwal	Govt. Coll., Lahore	...	II	do.
Bal Kishan	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Karam Chand	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Lakshmi Chandra	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	...	II	do.
Mela Ram, Thind	... Ditto	...	II	do.
Anokh Singh, Dhillon	... Ditto	...	II	do.

Baij Nath	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... 1894 II Division.
Rai Kishan, Ukkhal	St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... II do.
Kanahia Lal, Bedi	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Ratan Chand, Saigal	Ditto	... II do.
Saad-ud-din	Ditto	... II do.
Mohan Lal, Khosla	Ditto	... II do.
Siraj-ud-din	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Anant Ram	Ditto	... II do.
Bawa Natha Singh	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Henry George Augustus Howe	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Daya Kishan, Kaul	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Baldeo Prasad	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Mirza Muhammad Hadi	Pr. Stud., Lucknow	... II do.
Amar Nath, Obhrai	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Muhammad Zain-ul-Abidin	Ditto	... II do.
Balmokand, Ahluwalia	Ditto	... II do.
Mahbub Beg	Ditto	... II do.
Raghu Nath Sahai	Pr. Stud., Karnal	... II do.
Bulaki Ram	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Radha Kishan	Ditto	... II do.
Tohlo Ram	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Hari Das, Chhibbar	Ditto	... II do.
Devi Dyal	Pr. Stud., Lahore	... II do.
Kharg Singh	Pr. Stud., Sialkot	... II do.
Kanauji Lal	Pr. Stud., Lahore	... II do.
Gurditta Mal	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Nur Ahmad	Ditto	... II do.
Maqbul Shah	Ditto	... II do.
Narsingh Das, Anand	Ditto	... II do.
Ram Kanwar	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Lachhman Das	Mahindra Coll., Patiala	... II do.
Lekh Raj	Pr. Stud., Hoshiarpur	... II do.
Jagan Nath	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Lalbhau Ram I	Ditto	... II do.
Shib Charan Das, Soni	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Pandit Amar Nath	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Jagat Ram	Ditto	... II do.
Diwan Chand, Ahuja	Ditto	... II do.
Ram Prasad	Ditto	... II do.
Mohan Lal, Kapur	Ditto	... II do.
Banarsi Das	St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... II do.
Surjan Das	Mis. Coll., Lahore	... II do.
Ram Bhaj Datta	Ditto	... II do.

Ali Hussain	... St. Steph. Coll., Delhi	... 1894 II Division.
Sri Krishna Gurin	Ditto	... „ III do.
Ranjit Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Paras Ram	... Pr. Stud., Umballa	... „ III do.
Pandit Bishan Das	Pr. Stud., Hoshiarpur	... „ III do.
Beli Ram	... Pr. Stud., Mooltan	... „ III do.
Prabhu Dyal, Bhabra	Govt. Coll., Lahore	... „ III do.
Kanwar Bhan, Dhin-		
gra	Ditto	... „ III do.
Kashi Ram, Khorana	Ditto	... „ III do.
Hans Raj, Mehta	Ditto	... „ III do.
Jai Chand	Ditto	... „ III do.
Salig Ram, Mohin-		
dra	Ditto	... „ III do.
Lahauri Mal	... Mis. Coll., Lahore	... „ III do.
Hukam Chand	Ditto	... „ III do.
Basawa Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Madho Das, Toteja	Ditto	... „ III do.
Aziz-Ullah	Ditto	... „ III do.
Pohlo Ram	Ditto	... „ III do.
Munawwar-ud-din	Ditto	... „ III do.
Prabhu Dyal	Ditto	... „ III do.
Ram Rang, Trikha	Ditto	... „ III do.
Ram Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Amrit Lal, Sarin	... Pr. Stud., Lahore	... „ III do.
Hazura Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Makhan Lal	Ditto	... „ III do.
Nanak Chand	Ditto	... „ III do.
Parmeshri Das	Ditto	... „ III do.
Pyare Lal	Ditto	... „ III do.
Sant Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Kirpa Ram	Ditto Gurdaspur...	... „ III do.
Bel Mukand	... Pr. Stud., Sialkot	... „ III do.
Buldeo Sahai	Ditto	... „ III do.
Pandit Govind Ram	Ditto, Rawalpindi	... „ III do.
Fatih Muhammad		
Khan	... Egerton Coll., Bahawalpur	... „ III do.
Narain Singh	Ditto	... „ III do.
Tek Chand	Ditto	... „ III do.

## FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

*List of persons upon whom Oriental Literary Titles have been conferred under Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

## HONORS IN ARABIC (MAULVI FAZIL).

1882.

Muhammad Din ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Saiyid Muhammad Jamal	...	Ditto.
Hafiz Muhammad Din ...	...	Ditto.

1883.

Abdul Aziz ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Imad-ud-din ...	...	Ditto.
Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa ...	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Husain ...	...	Ditto.
Saiyid Haider Raza ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

1884.

Imam-ud-din ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
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1885.

Rashid Ahmad ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Saiyid Hadi Hasan ...	...	Ditto.
Saiyid Zahur-ud-din ...	...	Ditto.

1886.

Mufti Muhammad Abdulla	...	Private Student, Lahore.
Faqir Abdul Hakim ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Qazi Abdul Ali Khan ...	...	Private Student, Delhi.
Jamil-ul-Rahman Khan	...	Ditto.

1887.

Muhammad Abdus Slam	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
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1888.

Saiyid Aftab Husain ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Hafiz Saiyid Muhammad	...	Ditto.
Hafiz Abdullah ...	...	Private Student, Lahore.
Hafiz Shahab-ud-din ( <i>blind</i> )	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Zain-ul-Abidin ...	...	Ditto.

1889.

Muhammad Shuaib ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Muhammad Sadiq ...	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Kramat-ullah	...	Private Student, Patiala.
Qazi Ubaid Ullah ...	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Momin Ali ...	...	Private Student, Lahore.

1883.			
Harbhagwan	...	...	Law School, Lahore. E.
Ram Das	...	...	Private Student, Bhera. V.
Gul Muhammad Khan	...	...	" " Jullundar. E.
Mir Ahmad	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Gajan Singh	...	...	" " " V.

1884.			
Bansi Ram	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Brij Lal, Puri	...	...	" " " E.
Sangam Lal	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Balia Ram, Bali	...	...	Private Student, Gurdaspur V.
Kashmiri Mal	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore E.
Chetan Anand	...	...	" " " E.
Pestonji Dadabhai	...	...	" " " E.
Devi Das	...	...	Law School, Lahore V.
Atar Singh	...	...	" " " V.
Ram Nath	...	...	" " " V.

1885.			
H. A. Herbert*	...	...	Law School, Lahore. E.
Lajpat Rai	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Fatih Chand	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Alf Din, B.O.L.	...	...	" " " V.
Niranjan Das	...	...	" " " E.
Abdul Majid	...	...	" " " V.
Sukh Dyal	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Barkat Ram	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Duni Chand	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. V.
Kirpa Ram	...	...	" " " V.
Ghulam Niaz Khan	...	...	Private Student. V.
Kundan Lal	...	...	Law School, Lahore. E.
Bam Dev	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Zahur Shah	...	...	" " " E.
Mufti Ghulam Safdar	...	...	" " " V.
Ganga Ram	...	...	" " " V.
Saiyid Muhammad Shah	...	...	" " " V.
E. N. Lewin	...	...	" " " E.
Bishan Singh	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Parmeshwari Das	...	...	" " " E.
Sham Das	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Uttam Singh	...	...	Law School, Lahore. V.
Sardari Mal	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.
Amar Chand	...	...	Law School, Lahore. E.
Bisambhar Das	...	...	" " " E.
Ram Chand	...	...	Late of the Law School, Lahore. V.
Bawa Sundar Singh, Bedi	...	...	" " " E.

\* Passed with credit.

1886.

Chura Mani

... | Late of the Law School, Lahore. E.

1887. (February, 1888.)

* Lekhpat Rai <i>alias</i> Lakhu Ram.	Late of the Law School, Lahore. V.
Harji Ram	... " " E.
Chatar Bhuj	... " " E.
Munshi Ram	... " " E.
Madho Ram	... " " V.
Parduman Singh	... " " E.
Dwarka Das, M.A.	... " " E.
Beli Ram	... " " V.
A. Brandon	... " " E.
Mul Chand	... " " V.
Miran Bakhsh	... " " V.

1888.

Karim Bakhsh*	...   Private Student. V.
Harnam Das Datta	... " " V.
Chanda Singh ( <i>blind</i> )	... " " E.
Ghulam Nabi	... " " V.

1889.

Prabhu Dyal* B.A.	...   Law School, Lahore. E.
Abdul Qadir	... " " V.

1890.

Nasrullah Khan,* B.O.L.	...   Private Student. V.
Dhanpat Rai, B.A.	... Law School, Lahore. E.
Abdul Haq, B.O.L.	... " " V.
Gurmukh Singh, B.A.	... Private Student. E.
Abid Ali, B.O.L.	... Law School, Lahore. V.
Gulab Chand, B.A.	... " " E.
Kanshi Ram, B.A.	... " " E.

1891.

Ahmad Din, B.A.	...   Law School, Lahore. E.
Bhivani Shankar, B.O.L.	... " " V.
Madho Ram, B.A.	... Private Student, Umballa. E.
Beni Parshad, B.A.	... Law School, Lahore. E.

\* Passed with credit.

1892.

Mukand Lal* B.A.	...	Law School, Lahore.	E.
Moti Ram, B.O.L.	...	Private Student.	V.
Fazl Din, B.O.L.	...	Law School, Lahore.	V.
Gopal Das, B.A.	...	Private Student.	E.
Lachhman Narayan Bali alias	...	" "	V.
Lachhman Das, Bali, B.O.L.			
Shib Charn Das, B.A.	...	Law School, Lahore.	E.
Puran Chand, B.O.L.	...	" "	V.
Basant Lal, B.A.	...	Private Student.	E.

1893.

Bhana Ram, B.A.	...	Private Student, Ferozepur.	E.
Brij Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto, Lahore.	E.
Duni Chand, M.A.	...	Law School, Lahore.	E.
Moti Ram, B.A.	...	" "	E.
Yaqub Khan, B.A.	...	" "	E.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred under  
Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

## BACHELORS-IN-MEDICINE.

1891.

Girdhari Lal	...	Second Division.
E. H. Thomas	...	Do.
Daljang Singh, Khanka	...	Do.

1892.—Nil

1893.

Abdul Hakim Khan	...	Second Division.
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1894.

Gobinda Chandra Banerji	...	Second Division.
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*List of persons upon whom Diplomas have been conferred under  
Section 14, Act XIX, 1882.*

## LICENTIATES-IN-MEDICINE.

1882.

Guranditta Mal	...	Tarak Nath Ghose.
Syama Kishore	...	Lachhman Das.

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\* Passed with credit.



1883.

Hori Lal	...	Chandra Kant.
Shankar Lal	...	Ram Charn.

1884.

Baldeo Singh	...	Lallu Ram, Bajpae.
Dalip Singh	...	Sripati Sahai.

1885.

Hari Chand	...	S. Karar Haidar.
Pandit Salig Ram	...	Kidar Nath Bhandari.
Bawa Jiwan Singh	...	Hardial Singh.
Gobind Narain Das	...	Ghulam Mastafa.
Kirpa Shankar	...	Harbhagwan Das.
Jogindra Nath Biswas	...	

1886.

Muhammad Abdnl Rahim	...	Har Narayan.
Sodhi Karm Singh	...	Pandit Shiv Raj Misra.
Hari Gopal Chatterji	...	Hem Chandra Ghose.
Ram Narayan	...	

1887.

Bhola Nath	...	Second Division.
Pandit Hari Dat, Panta	...	Do.
Mehima Chandra Mukerji	...	Do.
Pandit Gauri Shankar, Sharma	...	Do.
Abnashi Ram	...	Do.
Charles Martin	...	Do.
Harnam Das, Madar	...	Do.
Prasunno Kumar, Banerji	...	Do.
Pandit Mohan Lal	...	Do.
Ganpat Rai	...	Do.
Lalta Prasad	...	Do.
Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad	...	Do.
Rajendra Nath, Chowdhry	...	Do.
Ajndhia Pati	...	Do.
Ram Narain	...	Do.

1888.

Ranjit Singh	...	Second Division.
John D. Rebeiro	...	Do.
Riyas-ud-din Ahmad	...	Do.
Mehta Devi Dyal	...	Do.
Maya Das	...	Do.
Inayat-ullah	...	Do.
Manmatha Nath Banerji	...	Do.
Amjed Ali	...	Do.

## 1889.

Wazir Singh, Sarin	...	Second Division.
Har Prasada	...	Do.
A. Salt	...	Do.
Bal Kishan, Kanl	...	Do.
Arthur Williams	...	Do.
Purna Chandra Mukerji	...	Do.
Sh. Elahi Bakhsh	...	Do.
Harriet Connor	...	Do.
Bal Gopal Singh	...	Do.
Ganga Bishan	...	Do.

## 1890.

Amelia Connor	...	Second Division.
S. Muhammad Husain	...	Do.
B. C. Ghosh	...	Do.
Udai Bhan	...	Do.

## 1891.

Ramji Lal, Jat	...	Second Division.
Vaidya Nath	...	.....

## 1892.

Pandit Balmukand	...	Second Division.
Ganda Mal	...	Do.
Foroz Din, Mahroof	...	Do.
Diwán Ali	...	Do.
Lakhmi Narain, Chaudhri	...	Do.
Mrigendra Lal, Mitra	...	Do.
Behári Lál	...	Do.
Hem Chandra, Bhattacharya	...	Do.

## 1893.

R. Durga Das, Saigal	...	Second Division.
Narayan Singh	...	Do.
Umráo Raja Lal	...	Do.
Sri Ram	...	Do.
Lachhman Das	...	Do.
Parshotam Das	...	Do.
Dhalip Singh, Teja	...	Do.
Khalifa Rashid-ud-din	...	Do.
Shankar Das	...	Do.
Bhagwan Das	...	Do.
Ghulam Mustafa	...	Do.
Dalip Singh	...	Do.
Devindra Singh Otto.	...	Do.
Ram Lal	...	Do.

1894.

Bal Mukand, Marya	...	Second Division.
Allah Jawaya	...	Do.
P. N. Bonarji	..	Do.
E. Phillips	...	Do.
Sarayu Kumar Mukerji	...	Do.
Nazir Husain	...	Do.

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## List of Scholarship Holders, 1894.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITY AND PRINCE  
ALBERT VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED  
TO SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EN-  
TRANCE, INTERMEDIATE AND BACHELOR  
EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS AND  
ORIENTAL FACULTIES, HELD  
IN 1894.

## ORIENTAL FACULTY.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The following five under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem each :—

*Second Division.*

Ali Muhammad Khan	...	Mahindra College, Patiala.
Fatih-ud-din	..	Private Student, Jullundur.
Muhammad Abdul Halim	..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Gokal Chand		Ditto.
Mihar Dad	.	Ditto.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following two under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem each :—

*Second Division.*

Gopi Nath	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Ghulam Mohy-ud-din	...	Private Student, Lahore.

## BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The following two graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem each :—

*Second Division.*

Arjan Singh	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Muhammad Ayub	...	Ditto.

## ARTS FACULTY.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The following 20 under-graduates have been awarded a Government scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem each :—

*First Division.*

Hari Chand*	...	Central Model H. School, Lahore
Tej Singh	...	M. B. H. School, Mooltan.
Har Dyal	...	M. B. H. School, Amritsar.
Basanta Kumar, Mittra	...	Anglo-Sanskrit V. J. H. School, Delhi.
Muhammad Asadullah	...	M. B. H. School, Gurdaspur.
Hukm Chand, Varma	...	M. B. H. School, Jullundur.
Lakhpatt Rai	...	American Mission High School, Sialkot.
Muhammad Said	...	Sc. Mission H. School, Sialkot.
Har Prasad	...	M. B. H. School, Rewari.
Abdullah	...	M. B. H. School, Ludhiana.
Gurbakhsh Singh, Kapur	...	M. A. O. H. School, Amritsar.
Hukm Chand, Kumar	...	Mission H. School, Rawalpindi.
Kesar Chand	...	Sc. Mission H. School, Sialkot.
Kesho Das	...	M. B. H. School, Mooltan.
Rama Nand	...	Mission H. School, Lahore.
Asghar Ali Khan	...	Anglo-Arabio H. School, Delhi.
Isher Das, Marwah	...	M. B. H. School, Gujrat.
Kamal-ud-din	...	M. B. H. School, Ferozepore.
Brahma Nand	...	M. B. H. School, Ludhiana.
Sita Ram, Mani	...	Mission H. School, Gujranwala.

The following 2 under-graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem each :—

*First Division.*

Amir Singh Sahni	...	Central Model H. School, Lahore.
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*Second Division.*

M. Duni Chand	...	Private Student, Lahore.
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\* Entitled also to Nabha-Jind Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following 7 under-graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem each —

*First Division.*

Pandita Gangarama, Kaula	.	Government College, Lahore.
Mirza Barkat Ali		Ditto,
Baij Nath	.	Ditto.
Faqir Chand	.	Ditto.
Abdus Sattar	..	Mission College, Lahore.
Devi Ditta Nijhawan	.	D. A. V. College, Lahore.
Dasondha Singh		Mission College, Lahore

The following 2 under-graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala scholarship of Rs 12 per mensem each —

*First Division*

<u>Suraj Narayan*</u>		St Stephen's College, Delhi.
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*Second Division*

Ganga Ram, Wadhwa		Mission College, Lahore.
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## BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION

The following four graduates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each —

*First Division*

Shadi Lal†		Government College, Lahore.
Balak Ram		Ditto
Rayla Ram	.	Ditto
Muhammad Ali		Ditto

The following 2 graduates have been awarded a Prince Albert Victor-Patiala scholarship of Rs 20 per mensem each —

*First Division*

Mathra Das, Kapur		Government College, Lahore.
Shaikh Abdul Qadir	...	Mission ditto, do.
Manasa Ram Bhargava ‡	.	Do ditto, do.

\* Entitled also to Aitchison Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs 16 per mensem

† Entitled also to Fuller Exhibition of Rs 35 per mensem.

‡ Entitled to Aitchison Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem.

**LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN THE ORIENTAL  
COLLEGE AWARDED TO SUCCESSFUL CANDI-  
DATES AT THE ORIENTAL TITLES  
EXAMINATIONS, HELD IN 1894.**

**PRAJNA EXAMINATION.**

The following 2 candidates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem each :—

Govind	...	Rajkiya Pathshala, Srinagar (Kashmir).
Har Bhatta	...	Ditto.

**VISVARADA EXAMINATION.**

The following candidate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem :—

Vasudova	..	Rajkiya Pathshala, Srinagar (Kashmir).
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**SHASTRI EXAMINATION.**

Bhakta Ram, Sharma*		Oriental Colloge, Lahoro.
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**MAULVI EXAMINATION.**

The following 2 candidates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem each :—

Muhammad Jamal-ud-din	...	Madrisa-i-Darul-Ulum, Hydrabad (Deccan).
Muhammad Burhan-ud din	...	Ditto.

**MAULVI ALIM EXAMINATION.**

The following candidate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem :—

Ahmad Bakhsh	...	Oriental College, Lahoro.
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**MAULVI FAZIL EXAMINATION.**

Muhammad Zariff†	...	Oriental College, Lahoro.
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**MUNSHI EXAMINATION.**

The following 2 candidates have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem each :—

Muhammad Abdul Karim	...	Oriental College, Lahoro.
Ahmad Husain	...	Madrisa-i-Darul-Ulum, Hydrabad (Deccan).

**MUNSHI ALIM EXAMINATION.**

The following candidate has been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem :—

Bijya Lal	...	Maharaja's Oriental College, Jeypore.
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\* Entitled to Dr. Bhattigan's Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs 10 per mensem.

† Entitled to Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship of Rs. 33 per mensem.

**LIST OF MEDALLISTS, PRIZEMEN AND  
ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS, 1894.**

**L.—MEDALLISTS—**

1. Arnold Gold Medal ... Khushi Ram, B.A., Private Student, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the M. A. Examination.
2. Patiala-Sime Gold Medal Topan Ram, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in English in the B. A. Examination.
3. Arnold Silver Medal ... Tirath Ram, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the B. A. Examination.
4. Khalifa Muhammad Hassan Jubilee Medal. Abdul Haq, B. O. L., Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the M. O. L. Examination in Arabic.
5. Alwar Gold Medal ... Lakshman Das, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Sanskrit in the B. A. Examination.
6. MacLagan Gold Medal ... Khushi Ram, B.A., Private Student, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Science in the M. A. Examination.
7. Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal ... Khawaja Kamal-ud-din, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Political Economy in the B. A. Examination.
8. Jaishi Ram Gold Medal Mukund Lal, B. A., Law School, Lahore, for standing first in the Licentiate in Law Examination.
9. Jaishi Ram Silver Medal Kahan Chand, B. O. L., Private Student, Lahore, for standing first in the First Certificate in Law Examination.
10. F. S. Jamal-ud-din's Prize Ataulla, St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, for taking the highest place in Arabic in the B. A. Examination.



## II.—SCHOLARSHIPS—

1. Fuller Exhibition of Rs. 35  
per mensem. Tirath Ram, Mission College,  
Lahore, for standing first in the  
B. A. Examination.
2. Aitchison-Ram Rattan  
Sanskrit Scholarship of  
Rs. 25 per mensem. Lakshman Das, Government Col-  
lege, Lahore, for taking the  
highest place in Sanskrit in  
the B. A. Examination.
3. Aitchison-Ram Rattan  
Sanskrit Scholarship of  
Rs. 16 per mensem. Bishan Das, Puri, D.A.V. College,  
Lahore, for taking the highest  
place in Sanskrit in the inter-  
mediate Examination.
4. Prince Albert Victor-  
Patiala Scholarship of  
Rs. 20 per mensem. Chaudhri Sahab-ud Din, Govern-  
ment College, Lahore.
5. Ditto ditto. Nihal Singh, Government College,  
Lahore.
6. Prince Albert Victor-  
Patiala Scholarship of  
Rs. 12 per mensem. Muhammad-ud-Din, Mission Col-  
lege, Lahore.
7. Ditto ditto. Bishan Das, Puri, D.A.V. College,  
Lahore.
8. Prince Albert Victor-  
Patiala Scholarship of  
Rs. 10 per mensem. Kishan Chand, U. P. American  
Mission High School, Rawal-  
pindi.
9. Ditto ditto. Fazl-i-Elahi, Mission High School,  
Lahore.
10. Alfred-Nabha Jind Scho-  
larship of Rs. 16 per men-  
sem. Shadi Ram, Gupta, Jagadhri M. B.  
H. School, for standing first in  
the Entrance Examination.
11. Bahawalpur Arabic Scho-  
larship of Rs. 33 per  
mensem. Muhammad Shafiq-ur-Rahman,  
Private Student, Rampur State,  
for standing first in the Maulvi  
Fazil Examination.
12. Rattigan Sanskrit Scho-  
larship of Rs. 10 per  
mensem. Urvi Datta, Sharma, Oriental Col-  
lege, Lahore, for standing first  
among the Oriental College Stu-  
dents in the Shastri Examina-  
tion.

## III.—SPECIAL PRIZES—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Dr. Stülpnagel's Prize in Philosophy.  | Lehna Singh, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Philosophy in the B. A. Examination.                  |
| 2. Mr. Lewis' Prize ...                   | Tirath Ram, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Mathematics (A. and B. Courses) in the B. A. Examination. |
| 3 Panjab Science Institute Science Prize. | Topan Ram, Government College, Lahore for passing highest in Science in the B. A. Examination.                                 |
| 4. Brandroth (Registrar's) Prize.         | Muhammad Ashraf, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the Intermediate Examination of the Oriental Faculty.         |



## XII. ANNUAL REPORT.

### REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

THE usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Oriental Languages, Law and Medicine. No examination has been held in Science or Engineering.

A tabular statement is recorded below, showing the results and affording a comparison with the result of the previous year :—

	1892.		1893.	
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.
<i><b>Oriental &amp; Arts Faculties—</b></i>				
Entrance, Oriental ...	31	14	21	15
Arts ...	1,153	631	1,296	803
Intermediate, Oriental ...	6	6	3	2
Arts ...	221	169	222	149
Degree of Bachelor, B.O.L.	5	4	6	3
Do. B.A.	114	46	126	51
Degree of Master, M.O.L.	1	1	1	1
Do. M.A.	6	2	12	7
<i><b>Law Faculty—</b></i>				
Preliminary ...	25	19	35	23
First Certificate ...	14	5	9	6
Licentiate ...	14	4	14	8
Intermediate in Law ...	...	...	14	3
Bachelor of Laws ...	...	...	1	1
<i><b>Faculty of Medicine—</b></i>				
First Examination for L.M.S.	37	24	37	12
Do. M.B.	2	2	5	1
Second Examination for L.M.S.	19	8	24	14
Do. M.B.	...	...	2	1
<i><b>Faculty of Civil Engineering—</b></i>				
First Examination ...	3	2	...	...
<i><b>Oriental Languages</b></i> ...	243	117	273	98
<i><b>Additional Test in English</b></i> ...	17	5	10	9

The total number of candidates who appeared at this year's examinations, with the exception of the Middle School Examination, was 2,111 against 1,916 in the previous year.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance examination was 1,317, *viz.*, 21 on the Oriental side and 1,296 on the Arts side. On the Oriental side 15 passed and 6 failed. Of the successful candidates, 1 passed in the first division, 12 were placed in the second division, and 2 in the third division.

On the Arts side 803 passed and 493 failed. Of the successful candidates 100 were placed in the first division, 563 in the second division, and 140 in the third division.

The number of candidates on the Oriental side was less by 10 and on Arts side was more by 143 than in 1892.

The result of the examination shows an increase in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with 1892 on the Oriental and the Arts sides. The number passed in 1892 was 45.16 per cent. on the Oriental side and 54.72 per cent. on the Arts side, whilst the number passed on the Oriental side this year was 71.42 per cent., and on the Arts side 61.95 per cent.

Fifteen candidates absented themselves from the entire examination.

The following table shows the number of candidates who came up from each school, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates for the years 1892 and 1893 :—

## ORIENTAL SIDE.

SCHOOLS.	1892.			1893.		
	No. of candi- dates went up	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.	No. of candi- dates went up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.
Oriental College, Lahore ... ..	6	2	33.33	2	1	50
M. B. School, Peshawar ... ..	3	2	66.66	3	2	66.66
Malindra College, Patiala ... ..	2	2	100	2	1	50
Egerton School, Bahawalpur ... ..	6	5	83.33	3	3	100
City High School, Nabha ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...

## ARTS SIDE.

SCHOOLS.	1892.			1893.		
	No. of candi- dates went up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.	No. of candi- dates went up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.
Amritsar Alexandra School...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Church Mission "	9	3	33.3	8	8	100
" Hindu High "	8	1	12.5	14	2	14.2
" M. A. O. "	28	15	53.5	16	12	75
" M. B. "	33	21	63.6	21	16	76.1
" Panjabi High "	...	...	...	27	7	25.9
Bahawalpur Egerton High ,	13	6	46.1	11	9	81.8
Bally Rivers Thomson High ,	1	...	...	1	...	...
Batala Baring High "	4	1	25	3	3	100
Beawar Mission High "	1	1	100	...	...	...
Bhera M. B. "	11	10	90.9	13	8	61.5
" Anglo-Sanskrit High ,	...	...	...	12	8	66.6
Bulandshahr High "	...	...	...	3	...	...
Delhi Anglo-Arabic "	8	6	75	6	4	66.6
" " Sanskrit V. J. H. ,	24	11	45.8	23	8	34.7
" M. B. High ,	29	19	65.5	22	14	63.6
" Shahzada "	...	...	...	9	3	33.3
" St. Stephen's Mission ,	29	16	55.1	31	19	61.2
Dera Ismail Khan Church Mission School	13	6	46.1	14	12	85.7
Dera Ismail Khan Vic. Bharatri School	16	9	56.2	15	12	80
Dera Ghazi Khan M. B. High School	13	11	84.6	16	16	100
Ferozepur M. B. School...	15	7	46.6	16	13	81.2
Gujranwala Mission "	44	32	72.5	62	45	72.5
Gujrat Scotch ,	14	5	35.7	14	6	42.8
" M. B. "	11	3	27.2	8	6	75
Gurdaspur M. B. "	37	23	62.1	39	22	56.4
Hoshiarpur M. B. "	30	12	40	25	18	72
Jagadhri "	...	...	...	11	8	72.7
Jammu High "	8	6	75	4	2	50
Jhang Victoria Jubilee High ,	24	15	62.5	25	19	76
Jhelum M. B. High "	...	...	...	11	2	18.1

SCHOOLS.	1892.			1893.		
	No. of candi- dates went up.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates went up.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.
Jullundur Mission High School	30	15	50	25	12	48
" M. B. School ..	15	14	93.3	19	18	94.7
Kapurthala Randhir College ...	12	6	50	10	8	80
Karnal M. B. School ...	...	...	...	3	2	66.6
Kasur M. B. School ...	5	1	20	14	5	35.7
Kohat M. B. School ...	9	3	33.3	9	5	55.5
Lahore Aitchison Chiefs' College	7	6	85.7	5	3	60
" " High School ...	15	2	13.3	...	...	...
" Central Model School ..	79	55	69.6	71	47	66.1
" D. A. V. High School ...	79	48	60.7	83	61	73.4
" Madrisatul Muslimin .	24	10	41.6	26	19	73.07
" Mission School ...	28	12	42.8	32	18	56.2
Ludhiana Ch. Boys' High School	2	1	50	4	2	50
" Mission School ...	17	7	41.1	16	9	56.2
" M. B. School ...	20	12	60	15	11	73.3
Multan Church Mission School...	12	7	58.3	12	11	91.6
" M. B. School ...	34	31	91.1	22	18	81.8
Nabha High School ...	6	4	66.6	9	7	77.7
Palampur D. B. High School ...	...	...	...	10	9	90
Patiala Collegiate High School	13	8	61.5	15	14	93.3
Peshawar Edwardes Ch. Mis. H. School.	14	6	42.8	15	11	73.3
Peshawar M. B. School ...	...	...	...	12	7	58.3
Quetta Sandeman High School	...	...	...	4	4	100
Rawalpindi U. P. A. Mission H. School.	25	13	52	35	21	60
Regimental School, 19th Bengal Lancers.	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rewari M. B. School ...	25	24	85.7	18	14	77.7
Sialkot American Mission School	17	11	64.7	18	12	66.7
" M. B. V. J. High School	16	9	56.2	21	13	61.9
" Scotch Mission High School.	14	13	92.8	20	17	85
Umballa Mission High School ...	19	14	73.6	18	16	88.8
Wazirabad Scotch M. High School.	13	2	15.3	11	8	72.7

*Statement showing classification of the candidates at the Entrance (Oriental and Arts Faculties) Examination, 1893, according to the centres at which they were examined and the subjects taken up.*

NAMES OF CENTRES.	SUBJECTS.																			
	FIXED AND COMPULSORY.										OPTIONAL.									
	No. of candidates went up.	Classical Languages—					Vernaculars—					2nd Classical Languages—								
		English (For Arts side).	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Greek.	Latin.	Hebrew.	Persian.	Mathematics.	History and Geogra- phy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Panjabi.	Pashto.	Bengali.	Physical Science.	English.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.
Lahore	373	370	41	5	...	...	327	373	373	237	20	17	..	4	58	1	3	23	4	
Amritsar	179	178	3	1	...	...	175	179	179	130	12	2	..	..	21	..	..	5	1	
Ludhiana	217	211	9	7	...	...	201	217	217	151	2	..	..	..	37	..	10	19	3	
Multan	111	107	2	5	...	...	104	111	111	59	..	1	..	..	21	..	13	3	5	
Delhi	154	154	12	...	...	...	137	154	154	106	..	..	..	..	21	..	6	4	8	
Rawalpindi	117	112	2	2	...	...	112	116	116	59	1	1	9	..	42	1	1	1	3	
Gujrat	135	133	4	2	...	...	129	135	135	79	2	2	1	..	23	..	4	18	2	
D. I. Khan	31	31	2	..	...	...	29	31	31	20	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	..	
TOTAL	1,317	1,294	75	27	...	...	1,214	1,316	1,316	341	37	23	10	4	228	2	37	76	21	



## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The number of candidates registered for the Intermediate examination was 225, *viz.*, 3 in the Oriental Faculty and 222 in the Arts Faculty. In the Oriental Faculty 2 passed and one failed. Both of them were placed in the second division. Of those in the Arts Faculty, 149 passed and 73 failed. Of the successful candidates 7 were placed in the first division, 89 in the second division, and 53 in the third.

*Statement showing the number of candidates who went up and passed from each centre at the Intermediate examination (Oriental and Arts Faculties) held during the years 1892 and 1893.*

CENTRES.	1892.			1893.		
	Number of Candidates went up.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.	Number of Candidates went up.	Number passed.	Pass percentage.
Lahore ...	197	161	81.7	187	129	68.9
Delhi ...	80	14	46.6	88	22	57.9

## EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

For the degree of B. O. L. 6 candidates were registered; 3 from the Oriental College and 3 as private candidates. The successful candidates are placed here in order of merit.

*Second Division.*

Merit No.	Roll No.	
1	127	Muhammad Ishāq Khan, Oriental College, Lahore.
2	129	Harnam Singh, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Third Division.*

3	130	Muhammad Bakhsh, Private Student, Lahore.
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For the degree of B. A. 126 candidates presented themselves, of whom 51 passed. They are placed here in order of merit :—

Merit No.	Roll No.	Names of candidates.	Race or creed.	Age.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Subjects in which candidates passed.	Institution.
<i>First Division.</i>							
1	87	Tirath Ram*	Hindu	20	310	E., M., (a. & b).	Mission College, Lahore.
<i>Second Division.</i>							
2	23	Lakshman Das†	Hindu	22	287	E., M., (a.), S...	Government College, Lahore.
3	16	Ghulam Sarwar‡	Muhammadian	19-2	282	E., M., (a. & b).	Government College, Lahore.
4	32	Topan Ram†	Hindu	21	281	E., M., (a.), Ch.	Government College, Lahore.
5	89	Durga Das, Sadeva	Do.	20-9	264	E., M., (a. & b).	Mission College, Lahore.
6	97	Ali Gaubar	Muhammadian	22	254	E., A., P.	Private Student, Lahore.
7	102	Shiv Dayal	Hindu	23	253	E., P., M., (a).	Ditto.
8	19	Chaudhari Shahab-ud Din	Muhammadian	19-9	247	E., M., (a. & b).	Government College, Lahore.
9	15	Nihal Singh	Sikh	19-9	246	E., M., (a. & b).	Government College, Lahore.

\* Entitled to Fuller Exhibition of Rs. 35 per mensem and Government Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem.

† Entitled to a University Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem and Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanakrit Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem.

‡ Each entitled to a University Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Merit No.	Roll No.	Names of candidates.	Race or creed.	Age.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Subjects in which candidates passed.	Institution.
10	5	Mukand Lal	Hindu	22	244	E, S, H.	St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
11	81	Shaikh Fazal Karim	Muhammadian	22	243	E, P, M., (a).	Mission College, Lahore.
12	98	Shaikh Siraj-ud-din	Do.	20	236	E, M., (a. & b).	Ditto.
13	90	Bhawani Das, Piplani	Hindu	21	229	E, M., (a), Ch.	Ditto.
14	30	Lehna Singh	Sikh	20	227	E, M., (a), Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
15	7	Sri Ram, Poplai	Hindu	21	226	E, M., (a), Ch.	St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
16	34	Trilochan Singh	Sikh	20-10	225	E, M., (a), H.	Government College, Lahore.
17	92	Kripa Ram, Dawesar	Hindu	22	223	E, M., (a), H.	Mission College, Lahore.
18	56	Amin Chand	Do.	21	222	E, P, Ch.	Government College, Lahore.
19	83	Dhani Ram	Do.	20	220	E, S, Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
20	37	Moti Ram	Do.	21-6	217	E, Ch., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
21	15	Girja Parshad	Do.	29	211	E, M., (a), Ph.	Private Student, Rawalpindi.
22	46	Muhammad Umar	Muhammadian	22	210	E, P, Ph.	Government College, Lahore.

23	52	Rup Chand, Dhangra...	Hindu	...	21	209	E., P., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
24 {	60	Muhammad Sana Ullah	Muhammadian	20	205	205	E., P., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
25 {	69	Durga Dass, Mehra	Hindu	20	205	205	E., P., Ph.	Ditto.
26	14	Abdul Ghani	Muhammadian	24-6	204	204	E., A., P.	Private Student, Lachiana.
27	63	Moti Sagar	Hindu	19	201	201	E., P., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
28	48	Moti Lal	Do.	20	200	200	E., P., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
29	58	Ch. Ghulam Hussain	Muhammadian	21	198	198	E., A., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
30	75	Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din	Do.	21	194	194	E., P., H.	Ditto.
31 {	53	Kundan Lal, Besiaht	Hindu	22	193	193	E., P., H.	Government College, Lahore.
	113	Sundar Das	Do.	21-6	193	193	E., M., (a), Ph.	Private Student, Shahpur.
33	98	Visanda Ram	Do.	23	191	191	E., P., H.	Ditto, Lahore.
34 {	71	Ram Lal, Bhatia	Do.	21	190	190	E., P., H.	Mission College, Lahore.
	76	Hardayal	Do.	24-2	190	190	E., P., H.	Ditto.
Third Division.								
35	4	Atanilla	Muhammadian	21	188	188	E., A., H.	St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
37 {	1	Kashi Nath	Hindu	20	187	187	E., P., H.	St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
39	61	Pt. Nand Lal, Tikko...	Do.	21	187	187	E., P., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
	36	Tilak Ram	Do.	20	183	183	E., Ch., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
40	65	Hukam Chand, Pal	Do.	21	181	181	E., P., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
41	64	Manphul Singh	Do.	21	180	180	E., P., Ph.	Ditto.

Merk No.	Roll No.	Names of candidates.	Race or creed.	Age.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Subjects in which candidates passed.	Institution.
42	6	Kaushal Kishore ...	Hindu ...	21	178	E., M., (d), H.	St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
43	99	Maya Daa, Trikha ...	Do.	24	177	E., P., H.	Private Student, Lahore.
44	53	Dan Singh ...	Sikh ...	20	176	E., S., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
45	106	Khurshid Ahmad ...	Muhammadan	24	173	E., P., H.	Private Student, Sialkot.
46	62	Mathra Das, Chopra ...	Hindu ...	24	170	E., P., Ph.	Mission College, Lahore.
47	43	Sundar Ram, Saraf ...	Sikh ...	21-7	169	E., P., Ph.	Government College, Lahore.
48	72	Nagina Singh, Kampany ...	Do.	22	168	E., P., H.	Mission College, Lahore.
49	107	Gokal Chand ...	Hindu ...	21	167	E., P., H.	Private Student, Sialkot.
50	67	Gauri Shanker ...	Do.	22	166	E., P., H.	Mission College, Lahore.
51	77	Fazal Haq, Gori ...	Muhammadan	21	158	E., P., H.	Ditto.

NOTE :—E. = English; S. = Sanskrit; A. = Arabic; P. = Persian; H. = History; Ph. = Philosophy; Ch. = Physics and Chemistry; M. (a.) = Mathematics (First Course); M. (b.) = Mathematics (Further Course).

Of the 75 unsuccessful candidates 42 failed in one subject only, *viz.*, (30) in English, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in History and Political Economy, 2 in Persian and 8 in Mathematics (A Course); 22 in two subjects, *viz.*, 7 in English and Philosophy, 9 in English and Mathematics, (A Course), 1 in English and Sanskrit, 2 in English and Persian, 1 in English and Botany, and 2 in English and Arabic; 8 in three subjects, *viz.*, 1 in English, Arabic and Philosophy, 1 in English, Persian and History, 3 in English, Philosophy and Mathematics (A Course), 1 in English, Mathematics (A & B Courses), 1 in English, Philosophy and Sanskrit, and 1 in English, Physics and Chemistry, and History. Three candidates absented themselves from the entire examination.

For the M. O. L. degree only one candidate, Abdul Haq, appeared. He was a student of the Oriental College, and took up Arabic. He passed.

For the M. A. degree 12 candidates appeared, *viz.*, 6 in English, 1 in Physics, 1 in Philosophy, 3 in History and 1 in Sanskrit of whom 4 in English, 1 in Physics and 2 in History passed.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

##### (ENGLISH SIDE.)

The number of candidates who went up for the Preliminary Examination in Law was 35, 28 taking English and 7 taking Vernacular, as the medium of examination. Out of 28 candidates 19 passed, and out of 7 candidates 4 passed.

In both the First Certificate and Licentiate Examinations there were 9 and 14 candidates, respectively, who presented themselves for Examination. In the former 6 passed and in the latter 8.

The number of candidates who went up for the Intermediate Examination in Law was 14, and of these 3 passed.

In the Bachelor of Laws Examination one Dhanpat Rai, B.A., appeared and passed.

The first place in the First Certificate in Law Examination was gained by Kahan Chand, B. O. L., and in the Licentiate in Law Examination by Mokund Lal, B.A.

## (ORIENTAL SIDA)

No candidates presented themselves for the Examination in Hindu or Muhamadan Law.

## EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE

At the Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery there were 24 candidates, of whom 14 passed; and at the First Examination there were 37 candidates, of whom 12 passed. All the candidates were students in the Lahore Medical College. The first place in the First Examination was occupied by Ghulam Ali, and in the Second Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery by R. Durga Das, Sangal.

At the First M. B. Examination 5 candidates presented themselves for examination and one Muhammad Azeem passed.

At the Second M. B. Examination 2 candidates appeared of whom one Abdul Hakim Khan passed.

## (ORIENTAL SIDA)

No examinations were held in the Vaidya and Yunani systems of Medicine, there being no candidates.

## EXAMINATIONS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

No examinations were held in Civil Engineering, there being no candidates.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR ORIENTAL TITLES

Examinations were held with the following results in Oriental Languages —

		No of	No
<i>Sanskrit—</i>		candidates.	passed.
Prajna	..	83	22
Visharada	.	36	6
Shastri	.	8	5
<i>Arabic—</i>			
Maulvi	..	26	9
Maulvi Akim	.	12	7
Maulvi Fazil	..	13	7

			No. of candidates.	No. passed.
<i>Persian—</i>				
Munshi	...	...	52	19
Munshi Alim	.	.	18	10
Munshi Fazil	..	..	20	10
<i>Gurmukhi—</i>				
Proficiency	..	..	4	2
High Proficiency	..	..	1	1
Total			273	98

The names of the successful candidates who passed highest in each examination are subjoined :—

*Prajna* —Tara Datta, Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Vishavala* —Shri Nivas, Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Shastri* —Devī Chandra, Sharma, Private Student, D. I. Khan.

*Maulvi* .—Fatih Muhammad Shah, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Maulvi Alim* .—Sayid Abu Muhammad, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Maulvi Fazil* .—Muhammad Shahq-ur-Rahman, Private Student, Rampur.

*Munshi* .—Muhammad Baga, Maharaj's College, Jeypur.

*Munshi Alim* —Muhammad Nawab Khan, Oriental College, Lahore.

*Munshi Fazil* —Rashid Ahmad, Private Student, Lahore.

*Proficiency in Gurmukhi* —Buz Singh, Oriental College, Lahore.

*High Proficiency in Gurmukhi* .—Mahesh Das, (blind), Oriental College, Lahore.

#### MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

			No. of candidates.	No. passed.
Anglo-Vernacular	...	...	3,642	1,514
Vernacular	..	..	1,641	1,116

#### INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

The teaching institutions directly connected with the University, and supported entirely from its funds from the 1st October 1892 to the 30th September 1893, were the Oriental College and the Law School, Lahore.



*Oriental College.*

The total expenditure in connection with the Oriental College and School during the year ending 31st March 1893, aggregated Rs. 32,778-13-1, of which Rs. 21,188-15-7 were spent from the Oriental College Budget on account of salaries of Staff, &c., Rs. 10,634-0-10 from the University Budget on account of Endowed Readerships, pay of Assistant Professors and Scholarships, and Rs. 955-12-8 from Provincial Funds on account of Government Scholarships. Rs. 27,631-15-5 represented expenditure upon the College, Rs. 5,146-13-8 represented expenditure upon the School.

Towards the expenditure against the Oriental College Budget Rs. 3,120 were contributed by the special Government Grant which had been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1890 by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the tuition of Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The net savings from the Oriental College Budget amounted to Rs. 1,133-0-5 resulting chiefly from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends and Miscellaneous Expenses.

The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1893 was 72 in the College and 50 in the School Department. The number of students in the College Department was the same as that shown for the corresponding date of the previous year, while the figure for the School Department shows a slight decrease against that for the 31st March 1892, which was 56.

Of the students on the rolls 36 were in receipt of stipends, and 39 were scholarship-holders. The numbers for the previous year were 36 and 40 respectively.

In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 114 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages from the staff of the Oriental College, seven teachers (among them the Principal) taking part in the tuition of these classes.

Thirty-two students passed in 1893 the various University Examinations from the Oriental College, *viz.*, 6 students the M. O. L., B. O. L., Intermediate and Entrance Examinations on the Oriental Side, and 26 students the Honors, High Proficiency and Proficiency Examinations in the various Oriental Languages. The number of the candidates was thus distributed :—

				Candidates.	Passed.
M. O. L. Arabic	...	...	...	1	1
B. O. L.	...	...	...	3	2
Intermediate [Oriental]	...	...	...	2	2
Entrance [Oriental]	...	...	...	2	1
Sanskrit	...	Honors	...	1	1
		High Proficiency	...	5	1
		Proficiency	...	11	4
Arabic	...	Honors	...	7	4
		High Proficiency	...	5	4
		Proficiency	...	5	5
Persian	...	Honors	...	2	2
		High Proficiency	...	2	1
		Proficiency	...	2	1
Gurmukhi	...	High Proficiency	...	1	1
		Proficiency	...	2	2
Total				51	32

The results gained by the Oriental College in the University Examinations show a slight decrease in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with those of preceding years, 66·1% of the candidates sent up from the Oriental College and School having passed the various University Examinations in 1893 against 78·9% in 1892, 72·4% in 1891, 71·4% in 1890 and 67·6% in 1889. It may be noted that these results were obtained in not less than 15 different Examinations.

In the following Examinations all the candidates passed :—

M. O. L. ...	...	...	...	...	1
Intermediate [O. F.]	...	...	...	...	2
Shastri ...	...	...	...	...	1
Maulvi ...	...	...	...	...	5
Munshi Fazil	...	...	...	...	2
Buddhiman	...	...	...	...	2
Vidvan	...	...	...	...	1

Oriental College students stood first in order of merit in the following Examinations, B. O. L., Intermediate (Oriental Faculty), Prajna, Visharada, Maulvi Alim, Maulvi, Munshi Alim, Buddhiman and Vidvan Examinations.

With regard to the results of the tuition given by the Oriental College to students of the Government College, it has to be noted that not less than 87·2 of all Government College Students who appeared in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1893, passed with success in the Oriental Classical Languages in which they had received tuition from the Oriental College staff.

During the year under Report the separation of the Arts and Oriental Titles Classes both in College and School, as laid down by the Sub-Committee for the reorganisation of the College Classes, has been strictly maintained, and the instruction in English which had been organised for the Oriental Titles Classes under the recommendation of the above-named Sub-Committee, has been continued and extended. Seven students passed the Special Examination in English newly prescribed by the revised Regulations as an alternative test for Oriental Title Diplomas.

The system of House Examinations in College and School, as introduced in 1889 and supplemented by an Annual Examination for the First Year Classes, has been continued. The award and tenure of stipends has been made in every case strictly dependent on the results gained by individual scholars in these House Examinations.

The teaching staff of the Oriental College has undergone considerable changes during the year under report.

On the death of Pandit Sukh Dayal, 2nd Pandit, College Department, which occurred at the beginning of the School year and was already noticed by the Committee in its remarks on the previous Annual Report, the Committee recommended the promotion of Pandit Durgadatta, 1st Pandit, School Department, to the vacant post. This proposal received subsequently the sanction of the Senate of the University, the officiating arrange-

ments which had been in force during the late Pandit Sukh Dayal's protracted illness being continued in the meantime.

The post of the 2nd Pandit, School Department, which had become vacant by the death of Pandit Maya Ram towards the close of the School year 1891-92, was first filled up by the appointment of Pandit Hari Krishna, Shastri, formerly teacher of the Randhir College, Kapurthala, who joined this post on the 1st May 1893. Pandit Hari Krishna was subsequently promoted to the post of 1st Pandit, School Department, on Pandit Durgadatta's transfer to the College Department. In his place Pandit Ganga Vishnu, Shastri, a former student of the College who had been working since December 1891 as officiating Sanskrit Teacher to the satisfaction of the Principal, was appointed 2nd Pandit, School Department.

Pandit Bhagvan Das, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ~~whose services had been transferred in 1884 to the Oriental College from the Government College~~, died at the close of the summer vacation. The Committee, keeping in view the previously expressed intentions of the Syndicate and Senate to the effect that only such persons as have distinguished themselves in Sanskrit in the higher examinations of the University, shall be eligible for the Readership, resolved not to fill up the post vacated by the Pandit's death, but to recommend the nomination under the Revised Rules of a duly qualified McLeod-Kashmir Reader as a teacher of Sanskrit for the Government College Classes. This proposal received the approval of the Senate, and Pandit Lakshman Das, a distinguished student of the Government and Oriental Colleges, who stood first in Sanskrit in the B. A. Examination of 1893, was accordingly nominated to the Readership after the close of the year under report:

Pending this nomination the work of the late Assistant Professor was carried on by Pandits Durga Datta and Hari Krishna, Pandit Syama Das, Shastri, a former student of the Oriental College, who had distinguished

himself in the Shastri Examination of 1891, helping in the tuition of the Oriental Titles Classes as a temporary Assistant Teacher of Sanskrit.

Pandit Rama Krishna, B.O.L., 1st Teacher, Hindi School Department, died during the summer vacation after having served on the Staff of the College for over ten years. In view of the limited attendance of Hindi reading students, it was decided to leave his post unfilled for the present.

Bhai Gurmukh Singh who had passed with credit the High Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhi of 1890 from the Oriental College, was nominated in November 1892 to the post of Gurmukhi Teacher, School Department, which fell vacant owing to the Bhai Chanda Singh's retirement.

L. Chandra Bhan, M. A., Patiala Translator, was granted one and a half month's sick leave in the early part of the school year; his work as Mathematical Teacher of the College Classes was during this time entrusted to M. Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L., and the late Pandit Rama Krishna, B.O.L., in addition to their other duties.

M. Muhammad Sharif succeeded in June 1892, on the results of that year's Maulvi Fazil Examination, to the Bahawalpur Arabic Readership, and was in accordance with the arrangement followed in previous years, employed as teacher of Arabic and Persian in the School Department.

The Library of the College has been considerably enlarged, the additions to the Library, as in previous years, being chiefly intended to provide the College with critical Editions of the Oriental Classics and other philological publications.

#### *Law School.*

The staff of the Law School for 1893 was as follows :—

P. MORTON, ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW	... Law Lecturer. *
LALA LAL CHAND, M.A., PLEADER	Assistant Law Lecturer.
C. GOLAK NATH, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW	... Additional Law Reader.
LALA SARDARI LAL, PLEADER	... 2nd Asst Law Lecturer.
LALA SANGAM LAL, PLEADER	... Law Reader.

During the year under report, Mr. Morton took three months' leave to Europe, and Mr. Muhd. Shah Din, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to lecture in his place.

The number of lectures delivered up to date in the Law School, during the year 1893, as compared with that of the year 1892, was as below :—

		1892.	1893.
		No. of Lectures.	No. of Lectures.
Licentiate English	Class ...	141	96
Do. Vernacular	do. ...	123	71
First Certificate English	do. ...	102	97
Do. Vernacular	do. ...	89	87
Intermediate	do. ...	142	101
Preliminary English	do. ...	91	80
Do. Vernacular	do. ...	98	81
LL. B. Class	... ..	...	41

The expenditure during the year ending 31st December 1892, amounted to Rs. 7,440-7-4 as against Rs 6,271-1-0 in the previous year.

The income of the Law School consists of admission, tuition and examination fees. The receipts realised from 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893, amounted to Rs. 5,252 as against Rs. 4,645-8-0 in the previous year.

The result obtained in the various Law Examinations for 1892 is as follows :—

		No. of.	No. passed.
		Candidates.	
Licentiate Examination	English	...	5 3
Do. do.	Vernacular	...	5 4
First Certificate Examination,	English	...	5 3
Do. do.	Vernacular	...	3 2
Preliminary Examination,	English	...	28 19
Do. do.	Vernacular	...	7 4
Intermediate Examination	...	...	14 3

During the year under report one of the former students who had passed the Licentiate Examination in Law from the Law School succeeded in passing the LL. B. Examination.

*Civil Engineering Class.*

This class grows in popularity. 18 boys learn building, drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating construction and elementary freehand drawing.

This year six Entrance passed students are preparing for the First Examination in Civil Engineering and will, probably, appear for the same in May next.

Four students have obtained employment from this class during the year. Their salary varies from 25 to 40 Rs. a month.

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*Yunani and Vaidya Classes at the Medical College, Lahore.*

The Yunani and Vaidak Classes were held as usual during the past year, the Lecturers being the same as in former years, namely, Pandit Janardhan and Hakim Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L.

The average number of students attending the lectures in Yunani and Vaidak systems of Medicine was 25 and 23, respectively, a rather larger number in each case than that for 1892.

83 lectures were delivered on Vaidak Medicine and ninety on the Yunani system. The lectures included instructions in Vaidak and Yunani Materia Medica, as well as on the principles of treatment and the description of diseases recognised in these systems.

From the Yunani Class 28 and 20 students appeared at the Sessional Examinations held in April and July 1893. Of these 22 and 16 obtained more than half, and 6 and 4 less than half the marks, respectively, in each examination.

From the Vaidak Class 17 and 14 went up for the Sessional Examinations of 1893, of which 8 and 7 obtained more than half, and 9 and 7 less than half the marks allotted.

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## SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 3,001-8-3 were awarded by the University to, and enjoyed by, students of the following institutions from 1st January 1892 to 31st March 1893:—

1. The Government College, Lahore.
  2. St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
  3. The Mission College, Lahore.
  4. The Medical College, Lahore.
  5. The Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
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## GENERAL OPERATIONS.

Since the close of the last academical year three meetings of the Senate have been held, and the Syndicate has met thirteen times.

In January 1893, the Senate met in Convocation, and conferred degrees on the candidates who had qualified at the Examinations of the preceding year. The Vice-Chancellor, (the Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, LL.D.,) addressed the assembly on this occasion, and at the close of the address the Chancellor, (Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.) presented to Babu P. C. Chatterji, M.A., B.L., Fellow of the University, the Sanad of the title of Rai Bahadur conferred on him by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Honor the Chancellor was further pleased to address the successful graduates.

The Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, LL.D., was, in February 1893, re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the Syndicate unanimously resolved to record its gratification at the re-appointment of the Hon'ble gentleman as Vice-Chancellor by His Honor the Chancellor, who, it was felt, had been guided in his decision by a full appreciation of the great services rendered by the Vice-Chancellor during his three preceding terms of office, and also to express its thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for having agreed to carry on the onerous duties of the post for a further period.



Dr. M. A. Stein, Registrar of the University and Principal of the Oriental College, took furlough to Europe for six months from the 16th July 1893, and from that date to the 15th October, Babu Chandra Nath Mittra, officiated as Registrar. Pandit Gurn Prasad, M. M., was appointed Superintendent of the Oriental College during Dr. Stein's absence.

Rules regulating the appointment, salary and allowances, furlough, and retiring gratuity of the officer appointed to the combined posts of Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Panjab University, were sanctioned by the Senate and the Government with effect from the 1st February 1888.

Under the regulations the Syndicate was reconstituted for the year 1893. The Board of Accounts discharged with regularity the important duties assigned to it in connection with the Budget and Accounts of the University, and was able, owing to the improved financial position of the University, to recommend a material increase in the remuneration offered to the Examiners of the University. The Board's recommendation was adopted by the Senate, and it is satisfactory that the scale of remuneration now in force bears favourable comparison with those of other Indian Universities. The Faculties and the Boards of Studies also met as required during the year.

Regulations for the Entrance, Intermediate, and Degree Examinations in Science, as well as those for the Clerical and Commercial Examination, were framed and passed by the Senate.

Rules were framed for the re-examination, under certain conditions, of answer papers at the University and Middle School Examinations. In the case of the Middle School Examination these rules provide for the appointment of Head Examiners in subjects requiring more than one Examiner. The results of the last Middle School Examination at Lahore and Amritsar were scrutinised by a Sub-Committee and a supplementary pass-list issued.

The Courses of Reading for most of the Arts Examinations were revised during the year, and it was decided to omit Political Economy from the Philosophy Course for the Intermediate Examination with effect from 1895. The Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for the B. A. Examination of 1894 with slight modifications, were continued for 1895, the Senate upholding the view of the combined Arts and Oriental Faculties that selection from the Rigveda formed an essential and highly valuable portion of such a course of reading. A proposal to recognise *Agriculture* as an optional subject in the Middle School Examination was adopted, and the question of modifying the character of the Oral Test in English in the Arts Examinations has been, and still is, under consideration.

It was resolved that application be made to the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom for recognition of the Medical Degrees, Diplomas and Licenses granted by the Panjab University. On the recommendation of the Medical Faculty certain changes were also introduced in the regulations for the L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations.

Under the revised Rules for Endowed Readerships new appointments were made to the posts of the McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit, the McLeod Panjab Arabic, and the McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Readership; and in connection with the Science Readership of the University, it was decided that for a period of nine years Licentiates of the Lahore Medical College should be eligible for appointment to these posts.

Rules framed by the Syndicate for the award of Khan Bahadur Faqir Saiyid Jamal-ud-din's Arabic Prize (Medal) were sanctioned by the Senate.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

During the year the following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Chancellor:—

Revd. J. W. Youngson, M. A., D.D.

L. Piyare LAL, B.B.

The following Fellow has died:—

Malik Roshan Din Khan.

## FINANCIAL.

The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Current, Special Endowed Trusts and Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations Accounts of the University for the year 1892-93, i.e., from 1st January 1892 to 31st March 1893, have been—

DESCRIPTION.	Current Account.		Special Endowed Trusts Account.		Unendowed Special Subscriptions and Donations Account.		TOTAL.	
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>								
Balance on 1st January 1892..	9,619	7 9	3,108	10 7	1,088	1 0	13,814	8 4
Subscriptions realised ..	7,088	0 0	..	..	1,550	0 0	8,638	0 0
Fees ..	75,930	0 0	..	..	..	..	75,930	0 0
Interest on General Endowment ..	7,365	0 0	10,935	4 0	..	..	18,490	4 0
Government Grant ..	47,225	0 0	..	..	..	..	47,225	0 0
Sale of Books, Calendar, &c..	1,473	13 0	15	0 0	..	..	1,488	13 0
Miscellaneous ..	610	1 11	729	6 5	..	..	1,339	8 4
Transfer from Funded Account	2,175	0 0	..	..	..	..	2,175	0 0
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	1,51,656	6 8	14,788	5 0	2,636	1 0	1,69,080	12 8
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>								
Transfer to Current Account..	..	..	2,175	0 0	..	..	2,175	0 0
Oriental College allotment ..	25,530	0 0	..	..	..	..	25,530	0 0
Instruction ..	18,440	4 10	3,735	1 6	667	7 4	22,842	13 8
Encouragement to Literature	2,488	13 11	..	..	..	..	2,488	13 11
Endowed Readerships and Translatorships ..	..	..	5,416	0 6	800	..	6,216	0 6
University Libraries ..	237	3 10	..	..	..	..	237	3 10
Examinations ..	52,504	5 11	..	..	..	..	52,504	5 11
Prizes and Medals ..	..	..	883	2 0	150	0 0	1,003	2 0
University Establishment and Miscellaneous expenditure..	26,085	13 8	..	..	..	..	26,085	13 8
Buildings and Furniture ..	849	13 7	..	..	..	..	849	13 7
Balance on 31st March 1893 ..	25,519	14 11	2,610	1 0	1,018	9 8	29,148	9 7
<b>Total</b> ..	1,51,656	6 8	14,788	5 0	2,636	1 0	1,69,080	12 8

The total amount of the Government Securities held by the University on the 31st March 1893, aggregated to the nominal value of Rs. 4,71,900 of which Rs. 2,82,300 belong to the Special Trusts. The balance, Rs. 1,89,600, forms the General Endowment Fund of the University:

The following table shows the Abstract Account of the original Donations received for the various Trusts, their gross value in Government Paper and the Cash Balance at credit or debit of each individual trust on the 31st March 1893 :—

Number.	NAME OF TRUST.	Amount of original Do- nation.			Amount of Government paper pur- chased.			Balance at credit or debit of each Trust.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	(ENDOWED).									
1	Alfred-Patiala Trans- latorship ...	20,000	0	0	20,400	0	0	398	4	4
2	Alexandra Readership.	11,717	7	11	11,050	0	0	...	...	...
3	McLeod-Kashmir Sans krit Readership ...	30,978	0	0	31,600	0	0	—314	5	6
4	Kapurthala N. S. Readership ...	25,000	0	0	25,200	0	0	—94	7	2
5	Mayo-Patiala Engineer- ing Readership ...	15,000	0	0	14,500	0	0	132	13	2
6	McLeod-Panjab Arabic Readership ...	24,920	15	6	25,100	0	0	—249	8	6
7	Alfred-Nabha Jind Scholarship ...	10,000	0	0	10,700	0	0	75	1	7
8	Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship ...	10,000	0	0	10,700	0	0	43	13	1
9	Amritsar McLeod Me- morial Scholarship...	3,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	328	15	5
10	Fuller Exhibition ...	10,326	4	2	10,650	0	0	206	4	8
11	Jind Panjabi Scholar- ship ...	5,000	0	0	4,800	0	0	3	0	0
12	Patiala Gurmukhi Scho- larship ...	15,000	0	0	14,400	0	0	—44	1	2
13	Brandreth-Leitner Prize	500	0	0	500	0	0	84	8	8
14	Jaishi Ram Medals ...	2,037	0	0	2,000	0	0	—6	5	4
15	The MacLagan Prize ...	2,050	0	0	2,000	0	0	159	2	8
16	Inayat Ali-Watson Me- dal ...	1,000	0	0	950	0	0	23	8	4
17	Do. Griffin Prize	1,000	0	0	950	0	0	362	12	2
18	Alwar Medal ...	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	198	0	0
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,92,400	0	0	1,302	2	10

Numbers	NAME OF TRUST.	Amount of Original Donation.		Amount of Government paper purchased.		Balance at credit or debit of each Trust.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,92,400	0 0	1,302	2 10
	(ENDOWED) —contd.						
19	Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	78	3 6
20	Khalifa Aitchison-Meddal ...	3,000	0 0	3,100	0 0	—246	4 4
21	Khalifa Jubilee Medal ...	2,970	0 0	3,500	0 0	154	11 5
22	Aitchison-Ram Hattan Sanskrit Scholarship	25,000	0 0	26,500	0 0	850	9 10
23	Wakefield Memorial Scholarship ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	44	3 9
24	Cooper Medal ...	500	0 0	500	0 0	43	7 5
25	Patiala-Sime Medal ...	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	178	4 0
26	F. S. Jamal Din Prize	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	39	6 4
27	Patiala Albert Victor Scholarships ...	50,400	0 0	50,400	0 0	165	4 0
	(UNENDOWED.)						
28	Nabha Gurmukhi Scholarship ...	*200	0 0	...	...	103	11 7
29	Jullundur Medical Readership and Scholarships ...	*1,000	0 0	...	...	—129	15 11
30	Dr. Rattigan Sanskrit Scholarship ...	*120	0 0	...	...	144	14 0
31	Harbans-Aitchison Medal ...	1,000	0 0	...	...	800	0 0
32	Harbans-Leitner Medal	100	0 0	...	...	100	0 0
33	Moleod Medal or Purse	100	0 0	...	...	100	0 0
	Total ...	...	...	2,31,900	0 0	3,628	10 8

\* The figures represent the annual subscription received.

## XII.

# CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1893.

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THE Senate of the Panjab University assembled in Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees at the Government College Hall, Lahore, on Monday, the 22nd January 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following Fellows of the University habited in the prescribed academical costume (those who were graduates of this or other Universities wearing the hoods of their degrees) met in the Principal's room at 11-30 A. M. :—

W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, LL. D., *Vice-Chancellor*.  
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.  
The Right Ven'ble H. J. Matthew, M.A., Lord Bishop of Lahore.  
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire, C.S.  
Babu K. P. Roy, M.A., B.L.  
J. Sime, Esquire, LL. D.  
C. A. Roe, Esquire, B.A., J.B.  
A. H. Benton, Esquire, M.A., C.S., (Judge, Chief Court.)  
Lala Madan Gopal, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.  
The Revd. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D.  
T. Gordon Walker, Esquire, C.S.  
A. E. Hurry, Esquire, (Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.)  
Shaikh Nanak Bakhsh, K.B.  
J. G. Gilbertson, Esquire, M.A.  
Honorary-Surgeon Rahim Khan, K.B.  
Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, B.B.  
Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, K.B.  
Dr. Muhammad Husain Khan, K.B.  
F. G. Dallinger, Esquire, B.A.  
F. S. Qamar-ud-din, K.B.  
F. S. Jamal-ud din, K.B.  
Raj Bahadur Pratul Chatterji, M.A., B.L.  
T. C. Lewis, Esquire, M.A.  
Babu S. B. Mukarji, M.A., B.L.  
Lala Lal Chand, M.A.

M. Shah Din, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry.

Surgeon-Captain R. H. Charles, M.D.

Raja Harbans Singh.

J. C. Oman, Esquire.

Rev'd. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D.

Munshi Saiyid Muhammad Latif, K.B.

Surgeon-Colonel James Cleghorn, M.D., (Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Panjab.)

Representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Representative of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala.

Representative of His Highness the Raja of Jind.

Representative of His Highness the Raja of Nabha.

Representative of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

W. Bell, Esquire, M.A., *Officiating Registrar*.

Babu C. N. Mittra, *Assistant Registrar*.

His Honor the Chancellor (the Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, K. C. S. I., C. S.) of the University arrived at 12 noon and was received at the south entrance of the Government College Hall by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University, and conducted to a raised platform in the Hall, the Vice-Chancellor occupying a seat on his left hand and His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur with his suite on his right. The Fellows were seated on the right and left of the Chancellor. Amongst the visitors were Sir James Lyall, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson and other members of the Opium Commission. The undergraduates of the University occupied the galleries of the Hall.

At the request of the Vice-Chancellor, His Honor declared the Convocation open, after which a summary of the Annual Report on the University was read.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the assembly in these words :

"May it please Your Honor, Gentlemen of the Senate, Graduates and Under-graduates of the Panjab University: It affords me great pleasure to meet you all once again in this spacious Hall, where, thanks to the courtesy of the Principal of the Government College, we have so often held our Convocations. I had hoped that on this occasion our much respected Chancellor would have been able to have delivered the Convocation address himself, from which I am sure we should all have derived both profit and pleasure. But the many other important matters, which claimed his

attention, made it impossible for him to comply with my request that he should do so, although he has kindly consented to preside at this meeting, and to speak some words to us at the conclusion of our proceedings.

"The Report, gentlemen, which has been handed round to you, and an abstract of which has just been read, is, I am happy to find, a report of continued progress and success; of progress in prosperity and of success in achievements—that kind of progress which marks that the Panjab is keeping pace with the older Provinces in matters of education, and that kind of success which proves that her sons are keenly alive to the necessity of acquiring such knowledge as will place them on an equality with educated youths in other parts of the Indian Empire. Nor was anything less to be expected from the sons of a brave and manly population. In all those qualities that mark the genius of a warlike nation,—courage, devotion, and enterprise—the people of the Panjab can at least boast that their forefathers possessed them in an eminent degree, and it is a truth which all investigation confirms that the sword always stands behind the sceptre of Empire. In the past, here in the Panjab as in the other parts of India and in Europe, the children of conquering races have been also, by comparison, as the Duke of Argyll says, 'the children of light, of culture, and of wealth.' It was the military strength of these races, the strong arm to win and to hold, and the intellectual capacity to organise, which gave them the pre-eminence and leadership over weaker races in point of character and conduct. And it is in the consciousness of this superiority of will, of pride in an ancestry that knew how to fight and to conquer, and in the recollection of the glorious deeds of the Khalsa under the inspiring influence of that mystic baptism of the spirit and the sword proclaimed by the Tenth Guru, that our best hopes lie that the children of the soil of this fair Province may yet confirm the teachings of the history of other warlike nations and prove themselves also to be the 'children of light, of culture, and of wealth.' Already we have the sons of Sikh sires winning distinctions in the Western lands, competing successfully with English students for admission to the Medical service, passing as Barristers, carrying off certificates of honour in the Royal Agricultural College at Chaucester, and graduating in British Universities; and here in our own midst we have an increasing number of Sikh candidates in all our University examinations. One of them (*Lakhmir Singh*) stood highest in the M. A. Examination of 1891, and another (*Lehma Singh*) appears in this year's prize list as standing first in Philosophy in the B. A. Examination. A similar spirit of intellectual activity may be said to have roused the Pathans and other Muhammadan tribes from their former lethargy. They, too, have lived to see that the superiority, which was in older times yielded to the sword and to military leadership, must now be primarily sought, under the benign influence of a *pax Britannica*,



in other fields of competition; and they, too, are training their sons to fit them to battle successfully in the intellectual contests that lie before them, not only in a struggle for existence, but in order to keep abreast of the current which is irresistibly impelling them into the vortex of a billowy ocean of rival competitors, from which only the fittest and the ablest can hope to emerge with the trophies of success. The welcome presence here to-day of the leading Muhammadan Prince in Northern India, one of our princely donors, may also be taken as an additional evidence of the reality of this feeling. Everywhere, and amongst all classes, there are signs of this intellectual activity growing rapidly, and the desire to provide a cheap education, which would, at the same time, produce good remunerative results, finds practical expression in the foundation of such institutions as the *Islamiya*, the *Daya Nand Vedic*, and, the most recent of all others, the Khālsa Collegiate schools. All these are, at present, healthy signs of a spirit that cannot be checked. They show that the people of this land are alive to the importance of educating their children, and that they have also realised the impossibility of expecting Government alone to provide them with the means of doing so. In older Provinces, like that of Bengal, it is true, a more serious problem has already presented itself, as it is bound to present itself in all countries where education has reached the masses to any considerable extent. That problem is—What is to be the outcome of this cry for higher education? What are the prospects that are open to those who graduate in our colleges by hundreds every year? It is impossible, we must say, and truthfully said, to expect that the Government services can offer adequate employment to all who look to them for their future means of support, and what it is asked, is the outlook for educated youths, *outside* these services? It must be confessed that the outlook is, by no means, a very cheerful one, and the right solution of the difficult questions, involved in the problem I have mentioned, is already causing grave anxiety elsewhere, which we in the Panjab, shall also have cause to feel sooner or later if we do not, in the meantime, learn wisdom by experience. In the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, for instance, the spread of higher education has every year quickened its pace. From a trot it has broken into a canter, and the canter in turn has grown into a headlong break-neck gallop which threatens to end in what may best be described in the words of the great economist, Fourier, as a *crise plethorique*, a crisis from plethora. At present, happily, we may not be within measurable distance of this crisis, but the growing extension of education ought to make us seriously reflect on the danger of not devising some means by anticipation for harmonising this tendency on the one hand with the practical needs of the people on the other. The socialised character of this tendency, partly only due to an awakening desire for knowledge after a long slumber of ignorance, but more largely arising from a still stronger desire to provide an equipment for the future struggle for existence

which awaits the rising generation, requires to be understood and reckoned with. To allow it to outgrow all control while it is as yet a tender plant, is to rear up a hydra which will be a source of disturbance and disruption hereafter. But if we care to understand the social forces that are now at work, to grasp their action and assume their direction, we shall, I think, subject them more and more to our will, so as, at last to accomplish the true end of all education, which is, as I conceive it, to enable every man to acquire for himself an honest maintenance. That is the practical object of education from the point of view of the economist, and that is the object which we, who desire to regulate and guide education, should primarily set before us to attain. What would be gained, for instance, by filling the mind of every boy who comes to us with all the philosophies of ancient and modern times if, in order to gain his livelihood hereafter, he was obliged, as many an Oxford and Cambridge man, distinguished in the Honor Schools, has been in our Colonies, to break stones as a day labourer on the highway? Would he not be justified in casting the reproach at those who were responsible for his education, that, instead of putting him in the way of earning an honest maintenance suitable to his position in life, they had reduced him to the position of a hungry and useless and (in all probability, only a) third or fourth rate philosopher! His cry would then be for bread, but as 'Philosophy will bake no bread,' as Novalis says, his appetite would have to feed on the Symposium of Plato and the Ethics of Aristotle, or on those of the Mimamsa or Vedanta schools: intellectual food, no doubt, of considerable value, but hardly nourishing enough to supply a famishing body with the needful sustenance to keep it and soul together. I need hardly say that I do not mean by these remarks to decry the study of what are called the Humanities—very far from it. Those who have the gilded leisure to pursue these studies, those who have not to go out at an early age to earn their livelihood, and to whom the acquisition of branches of knowledge of common practical utility is not of primary importance, will indeed derive both profit and pleasure from a liberal culture which would embrace such studies. Of them it may be said, if I may for the moment employ the language of Oriental metaphor, 'they to gather roses in the garden of knowledge come.' But these roses do not bloom for all students alike. Their fragrance may indeed be captivating to all of us, and their culture, it may be admitted, must tend to elevate the mind and soften the asperities of one's nature. For it is impossible to cultivate the liberal arts and sciences without experiencing their influence upon our daily lives. You remember what a great Persian poet (Firdousi) has said:—

'Pass near the merchant's fragrant wares,  
Thy robe the scent of amber bears;  
Go where the smith his trade pursues,  
Thy mantle's folds have dusky hues.'

And so it is with the higher branches of knowledge. You cannot know anything of them without at the same time being largely benefited by the knowledge. It is right, therefore, that a University, as the patroness of all true knowledge, should afford every facility for and encouragement to the higher enlightenment of the mind. But this is not the only mission of such an Institution. To fulfil her true purpose, a University must extend her maternal care over every department of knowledge, and, as her very name imports, she must be a universal provider of mental aliment suitable to all tastes. Nor, while promoting learning for learning's sake, and honoring the scholar for the sake of his scholarship, must she neglect to pay due attention to the principle of utility, the principle which lies at the foundation of all institutions and is the only basis of permanency which is recognised at the present day. This in our own humble way has been the line of policy we have attempted to follow in our own University. We have endeavoured to promote every form of learning, Oriental as well as European, and at the same time by the device of giving purely Oriental titles or diplomas, and by opening out special examination tests for Clerical and Commercial candidates, we have already gone a long way in the direction of practical utility. Thus, on the one hand, those who desire to obtain the recognition by the University of their literary or scientific attainments, have ample opportunities afforded them of gratifying their just aspirations, coupled with substantial rewards for distinguished merit. Those, again, who wish to obtain the imprimatur of the University for the title and vocation of Munshi, Maulvi or Shastri, whereby an honorable career is secured by those who may not be acquainted with English, find in our comprehensive regulations the means of acquiring a title which is familiar to people of this country, and which soon procures for the holder respectable employment. That these Oriental titles possess a substantial value is evident from the fact that men from all parts of India compete for them, and it is from our University alone they can obtain them. And following out the same lines of general policy, we have more recently drawn up regulations for Clerical and Commercial examinations, in order to encourage another class of men to fit themselves for a sphere of employment which is more suitable to their position and to their abilities. In this way, then, we have been trying to anticipate the solution of those difficult questions that have already arisen in more advanced Provinces, and by opening out special avenues of usefulness, we have hoped to give education its true development, as a means of procuring for a large section of the community the advantage of becoming peaceful, law-abiding and self-supporting citizens, by encouraging them to acquire such useful branches of knowledge as they may be best able to utilise in the future. We have, in short, tried to bear in mind, and to act upon the forcible words which Professor Froude addressed to the students of St. Andrews. 'We want light,' he said, 'but it must be light which

will help us to work and find food and clothes and lodging for ourselves.' At the same time we have fully recognised that whatever coin we issue must have the ring of the true metal, or its value will be nil. And now let me remind you that the interests of the students themselves, of the Professors and of the Senate of the University stand really on the same level, if people could only be brought to see it. The student, for instance, seeks to obtain a degree or other diploma from the University as a testimony to his ability. But if that testimony is found in the course of experience to be unreliable, does it not follow that the value of the testimony itself will also rapidly depreciate, until it fails to carry any market-value whatever? Again, the reputation of the Professors and of the Senate would be imperilled if the students whom the one prepared and sent up for examination, and whom the other body certified were intellectually qualified to possess a degree or diploma, turned out to be unworthy of that distinction. So that the true interests of all concerned demand that our degrees and diplomas should be won by real merit, should have a high intrinsic value of their own, and should be worthy of recognition everywhere like current coin of the realm. Believe me, you who are still students, you who are for ever crying out for a lowering of the standards, and for a re-consideration of examination results, a cheaply won degree will be as valueless and more so in your hands as the depreciated rupee promises to become in the hands of the European. Contrast the just pride of those amongst you who will soon be introduced to our Chancellor to receive at his hands, in the presence of this large assembly, the degrees and diplomas which they have won in a fair examination, based on a standard which ensures the possession of at least average ability and the attentive prosecution of one's studies for a period varying from four to six years, with what would be the feelings of all concerned—recipients as well as givers—if the degrees and diplomas of the University were no guarantees of merit, if the standards prescribed were so low that failure to pass them would prove the exception, and if at the end of each academical year we were to go through the solemn farce of presenting you with bits of parchment which, if you had any sense of shame at all, would bring the blood to your cheeks whenever you looked at them, and be more a disgrace than an honor to possess. Be satisfied, therefore, that if the Senate of your University has refused to adopt any but a reasonably difficult standard of qualification, if it has insisted on thoroughness in each subject rather than a superficial smattering of knowledge spread over a wider surface, it has acted with wisdom in your interests, as well as in the interests of the institution for whose welfare and reputation it is responsible.

"And now, gentlemen, let me refer to a subject which is intimately connected with the spread of education, and in regard to which I hope that what I am about to say will meet with your sympathy

and support. Looking down the class lists of those who have successfully competed at the last University examinations, there is still the absence of the name of a single female candidate to be noted. It may be that it is yet too early to expect anything else, seeing that female education on any organised basis in this Province is only an effort of very recent years. But I fear the absence of any female competitors at our examinations is partly due also to a certain lukewarmness, if I may so call it, in the cause itself—a lukewarmness which in one sense is perhaps natural, though in another scarcely in harmony with that desire for the spread of education to which I have referred. It is natural, perhaps, in the sense that to introduce female education on any large scale is an innovation on the settled habits of the great bulk of the native population, and every innovation requires time to overcome the opposition it is sure to meet with at the outset. On the other hand, it is surely not in harmony with a genuine desire for the spread of education that boys alone should benefit from it? If wives and daughters and sisters are not to be mere household drudges, but companions of their educated husbands, fathers and brothers, they must be admitted to share, to some extent, in the spirit of enlightenment of the age. Nor is it possible to conceive that educated men will long continue to be content to see women of their race remain incapable of sharing their enlarged ideas, or of sympathising with their more cultured tastes and sentiments, and of encouraging them in the pursuit of knowledge. I do not forget, moreover, that I am addressing these remarks to a people whose early history, even so far back as Vedic times, contains the record of many a cultured woman whose eloquence and piety have earned an imperishable fame. But while in Europe women have steadily advanced in knowledge, in the East they have gradually sunk deeper and deeper in ignorance. It is to education, therefore, that we must look as to a new sun destined to arise and shed a new light upon those who are now living in the gloom and darkness of ignorance; and it is with your aid, you who have now plucked some of the first fruits of learning and can appreciate what cultured surroundings can do for you, that education can alone hope to make any progress within the domestic circle of your households. The lamp and the wick need but to be trimmed and supplied with oil to dispel the thickest darkness, and who knows how many a gifted Visavara, whose sacred muse has survived to us from the Vedic age through thousands of years, may not be sighing behind the dark folds of the Zenana for the opportunity to be heard? I appeal then, to you who have learnt to value the benefits of education, and who may, therefore, be reasonably expected to have outgrown, to some extent at least, the narrow prejudices of illiberal minds, to do what you can in your own homes to keep the lamp of learning alight, and to encourage your wives, your sisters and your daughters to taste of the tree of knowledge. Instead of then being obstacles to those social reforms

which so many of you desire, they will be real helpmates to you in your efforts to bring them about; and you will no longer feel, as you must do now, that there can be no interchange of ideas when your thoughts run in such different groves, and when your female relations are still lingering in the superstitions of a bygone age.

"Again, let me impress upon you the importance of technical and industrial education, which the recent opening of the third Panjab Exhibition has only served to emphasize still more prominently. Here you have a field which has a great future before it, and it would be well if many youths who now make very indifferent scholars, would devote the time they waste in trying to learn subjects which they will never understand, and which will never be profitable to them, to the acquisition of some practical branches of knowledge in our technical and industrial schools, which, I trust, will still more largely develop in future years. They would then, at all events, learn something by which they would be certain to earn sufficient for an honest maintenance, instead of going on plodding over books which convey no intelligent meaning to their minds, and in vainly attempting to comprehend the boastings of Milton and Shakespeare which are as far beyond their understanding as the stars are distant from earth. One of your own sages has said that 'Knowledge, like food, is poison to him who cannot digest it. It is not only useless, therefore, but positively harmful to try to acquire knowledge which you are not mentally capable of digesting. Remember, too, that it is mechanical labour that has largely contributed to make England the wealthy country that she is, and that no country can hope to prosper where mechanical and industrial labour are despised. Do not then disdain, some of you at least, to turn your attention to labour of this kind, and you may rest assured that the development of production of this form of labour will itself create a market for it in accordance with the law which equilibrates the relation between supply and demand. If you wish for a living example to encourage you in such pursuits, let me mention the name of Bhai Ram Singh, whose fame as an architect and wood-carver has reached England, and whose skill has been employed by Her Majesty the Queen Empress herself, to adorn and beautify her palace at Osborne. He is another instance of a Sikh who has shown himself worthy of his nation, and that he possesses, in a marked degree, the indomitable resolution and perseverance which are so characteristic of his countrymen.

"And now, gentlemen, I think I have sufficiently dwelt upon these subjects which I deemed it necessary to refer to on an occasion like the present. My object has been to point out the importance of three things, namely, the need of making education practical and useful, of encouraging female education, and of promoting technical and industrial education. It seems to me that it is in these directions that we must seek to exert our influence if we

desire that our labours should bear any permanent value, or benefit the people at large. It only remains for me to congratulate those of you who are about to receive the rewards of your diligence on the successful manner in which you have acquitted yourselves. Most of us have had at one period of our lives to pass through the same ordeal as you have, and many in this room have had the gratification of being called up in the presence of their comrades and friends, just as you will be presently, to receive prizes and other suitable recognitions of merit. You may be sure, therefore, that we all take a considerable interest in this great annual function, as is shown by the fact that your Chancellor always presides at it, and by the large number of ladies and gentlemen who come to grace and witness it. But while your present success is undoubtedly a matter of just congratulation, do not let this feeling blind you to the fact that in comparison to what still remains for you to accomplish before you can either reckon yourselves really educated men or useful citizens of a great Empire, you have as yet done very little. At the utmost the gate which leads to knowledge has now been unlocked for you, and you are invited to enter in and complete the studies you have begun. It depends, therefore, upon yourselves whether what you have learned within the College lecture rooms will be of permanent benefit to you or not. Let me recall to you the instructive story of the Bees in the *Anwar-i-Suheli*. You remember how it is related that after completion of the hexagonal chambers of wax under the superintendence of the Queen-mother, the industrious bees go forth to collect honey from the choicest flowers, under the express command that they must not exchange their cleanliness for grossness, nor pollute their purity by evil association. They are only to sit beside the fair lily or the fragrant rose; and warders, on their return, examine them to see if they have kept their sacred trust and avoided all impure associations. If they have, they are allowed to enter the immaculate chambers of white wax, but if they have not, they are punished by decapitation. Now gentlemen, you who are about to receive your degrees and to go out into the world under a solemn pledge that "you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University, and that you will to the utmost of your opportunity and ability support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning," may not inappropriately be likened to the bees, and the University to your Queen-mother, who expects you, under the solemn pledge which each of you has to give as a condition of receiving your degrees, to keep your trust also sacred and to avoid all impure associations. So, again, to continue the simile, as the bees are to collect their honey from only the choicest flowers, so you also are expected to perfect your knowledge only from the purest sources; and when at last you have 'Warmed both hands before the fire of life' then, like the good industrious bee, you too may hope to receive your higher reward by entering the immaculate chambers of true Wisdom, where learning is honour.

ed only as the companion of virtue and goodness. If however, you are false to your pledged word, you may not indeed have to dread the condign punishment, the bees who betrayed their sacred trust had to expect. But you will have to endure something which to an honest man is as bad, if not worse, than immediate death by decapitation : that is, the loss of character, the loss of that which your very education ought to make you prize as the most precious of all your possessions. Pause then and ask yourselves each of you, continually this question : 'What ought to be the product of true education, and does my conduct conform to this standard ?' The question will admit of an easy answer. Most certainly the product ought not to be a vain boaster, a flatterer, or a noisy pedant ; it cannot be a mere veil to hide the nakedness of ill-breeding. But the true product must be refinement in tastes and sentiments, respect for and obedience to legitimate authority, and consideration for one's fellow-beings : to add, if I may say so, a fresh grace and charm to Nature's gentleman. And so in one of your own books on Wisdom, the *Hitopadesha*, it is said : 'Knowledge produces mildness of speech, mildness of speech a good character, a good character wealth, and wealth, if virtuous actions attend it, produces happiness.' You have here epitomised the workings of true knowledge, exhibiting itself first of all in mildness of speech. Until this first effect is visibly produced in you, be assured that your knowledge is not of the true metal. If it were, there would be no vain boastfulness, no foolish exaltation of oneself as destined to be the instrument to save the Empire from perishing, or to be the future Nestor in the Councils of the Nation, which unhappily is but too often seen now-a-days to be the prevailing self-conceit of youths fresh from the Colleges in this country. Try then, my young friends to avoid this false conceit. You will be more respected for being mild in speech and modest in behaviour, while an opposite course of conduct will only exhibit your own shallowness and bring you into ridicule.

'Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labour, and to wait,

must be the guiding rule of your future lives, and I will only bid you in conclusion,

'Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,

But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.' "

At the close of the Vice-Chancellor's address the Chancellor said it would be necessary for him to say a few words, if only to correct, or at least supplement a statement which Mr. Rattigan had made. Mr. Rattigan spoke of His Honor having devolved upon him the duty of delivering the Convocation address because he was oppressed with work that he could not undertake it himself. He was



as most people knew, very much pressed with work indeed, but His Honor regarded this annual Convocation as a matter of such importance that no amount of work would prevent him from sparing the time which would be required to prepare an address for it. The real reason why his learned friend and not he had addressed them was one which his learned friend could not very well state. It was that his Honor had always considered that an occasion like this was one calling for something in the way of oratory, and His Honor, unfortunately, had not the gift of oratory, while his learned friend had. It was for that reason that he had asked him to give the address—(applause): and now, though he had stood up he was not going to make a speech. There was hardly room for a second speech on an occasion of this kind; and even if there were he should hesitate to attempt to engage the attention of such an assembly after the eloquent and interesting speech of his learned friend. He would say, however, that he was very glad to see by the report that his action in re-appointing Mr. Rattigan as Vice-Chancellor had met with the approval of the governing body of the University, and those interested in its success—[applause]. There was no one whom he knew who took a greater interest than Mr. Rattigan in higher education in this country; and he was sure they would all agree with him that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to him for having with such immense demand on his time allowed himself to be re-appointed to the office—[applause]. He was glad to see from the report also that a reasonable amount of progress had been made by the University during the last year; and he was particularly glad to observe that a much larger number of Master's degrees had been awarded than was awarded last year. There had been of late years a good deal of discussion in this country—a discussion to which the Vice-Chancellor had referred to some extent in his address—as to whether our Universities were not annually turning out a larger number of young men of very moderate education than the country required, or than it could find places for. He would say nothing about that, but one thing was clear, and that was that our Universities, or at least this University, did not turn out at present as many men of higher stamp of education as the country could well wish to have—[applause]. What he would say was, that if they had too many B. A's [he did not say they had], but if they had—there was no doubt they had not enough M. A's, and the men who took the higher degree were the men that were wanted most. On the whole they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the sound and flourishing state of this important institution, and he felt that the thanks of the Government and the public were due both to the governing body and the professorial staff for the results exhibited in the report. He desired to take the opportunity of offering to the young men who were to receive their degrees his congratulations and best wishes for their success in life—[applause].

The Registrar then reported to the Chancellor the names of the persons who, having successfully passed the examinations prescribed by the regulations since the last Convocation of the University, had been recommended by the Senate for degrees under Section 14 of the University Act.

**IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.**

[Ordinary Degree].

**MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

ARABIC.

**III CLASS.**

Abdul Haq ... Oriental College, Lahore.

**BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.**

[Ordinary Degree].

*Second Division.*

Muhammad Isháq Khán ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Harnam Singh ... Ditto ditto.

*Third Division.*

Muhammad Bakhsh ... Private Student, Lahore.

**IN THE ARTS FACULTY.**

[Ordinary Degree].

**MASTER OF ARTS.**

ENGLISH.

**III CLASS.**

Próbhu Dyal ... Government College, Lahore.

Bhagwan Das ... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

M. Rukn-ud-Din ... Government College, Lahore.

Pandit Sukh Chain Náth, Dar ... Ditto. ditto.

PHYSICS.

*III Class.*

Khushi Rám ... Private Student, Lahore.

History.

*III Class.*

Shaikh Dánishmand Saqrát ... Government College, Lahore.

Duni Chand ... Ditto. ditto.

**BACHELOR OF ARTS.**

*First Division.*

Tírath Rám ... Mission College, Lahore.

*Second Division.*

Lakshman Dās	... Government College, Lahore.
Ghulam Sarwar	... Ditto, ditto.
Topan Rām	... Ditto, ditto.
Durga Dās, Sadeva	... Mission College, Lahore.
Ali Gauhar	... Private Student, Lahore.
Shiv Dyāl	... Ditto, ditto.
Chaudhuri Shahāb-ud-Din	... Government College, Lahore.
Nihāl Singh	... Ditto, ditto.
<u>Mukand Lal</u>	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Shaikh Fazl Karīm	... Mission College, Lahore.
Shaikh Sirāj-ud-Dīn	... Ditto, ditto.
Bhawāni Dās, Piplāni	... Ditto, ditto.
Lehna Singh	... Government College, Lahore.
Sri Rām, Poplai	... St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
Trilochan Singh	... Government College, Lahore.
Kirpa Rām, Dawesar	... Mission College, Lahore.
Amin Chand	... Government College, Lahore.
Dhani Rām	... Mission College, Lahore.
Moti Rām	... Government College, Lahore.
Girja Parshad	... Private Student, Rawalpindi.
Muhammad Umar	... Government College, Lahore.
Rup Chand, Dhjngra	... Ditto.
Muhammad Sana Ullah	... Mission College, Lahore.
Durga Das, Mehra	... Ditto.
Abdul Ghani	... Private Student, Ludhiana.
Moti Sagar	... Mission College, Lahore.
Moti Lal	... Government College, Lahore.
Ch. Ghulam Husain	... Mission College, Lahore.
Khawaja Kamal-ul-Din	... Ditto.
Kundan Lal, Basisht	... Government College, Lahore.
Sunder Das	... Private Student, Shahpur.
Visanda Rām	... Ditto, Lahore.
Rām Lal, Bhatia	... Mission College, Lahore.
Har Dayal	... Ditto.

*Third Division.*

<u>Atanlla</u>	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
<u>Kash Nath</u>	... Ditto.
Pt. Nand Lal, Tikkoo	... Mission College, Lahore.
Tilak Rām	... Government College, Lahore.
Hukam Chand, Pal	... Mission College, Lahore.
Manphul Singh	... Ditto.

<u>Kaushal Kishore</u>	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Maya Das, Trikha	... Private Student, Lahore.
Dan Singh	... Government College, Lahore.
Khurshid Ahmad	... Private Student, Sialkot.
Mathra Das, Chopra	... Mission College, Lahore.
Sundar Ram, Saraf	... Government College, Lahore.
Nagina Singh, Kampany	.. Mission College, Lahore.
Gokal Chand	... Private Student, Sialkot.
Gauri Shankar	... Mission College, Lahore.
Fazl Haq, Gori	... Ditto.

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IN THE LAW FACULTY.

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(Ordinary Degree.)

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1892.

*Second Division.*

Dhanpat Rai, B. A.

... Law School, Lahore.

1893.

*First Division.*

Jhanda Singh, B.A.

... Private Student, Lahore.

*Second Division.*

Diwan Chand, B. A.

... Law School, Lahore.

Mangal Sain, Sethi, B. A.

... Ditto.

Prabhu Dyal, B. A.

... Lato of the Law School, Lahore.

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IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

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(Ordinary Degree.)

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

*Second Division.*

Abdul Hakim Khan

... Medical College, Lahore.

The degrees having been conferred, the Chancellor directed the Registrar to proclaim them. This was accordingly done in the authorised manner and form, and the roll on which the degrees were recorded, having been presented by the Registrar, was signed by the Chancellor.

The Sanad granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring the title of Rai Bahadur upon Lala Beli Ram, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Hindustani Class of the Medical College, was then presented by the Chancellor to that gentleman.

The following medallists, prizemen and scholarship-holders were then presented and received their medals and prizes at the hands of the Chancellor :—

**I.—MEDALLISTS—**

1. Arnold Gold Medal ... Khushi Ram, B.A., Private Student, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the M.A. Examination.
2. Patiala-Sime Gold Medal Topan Ram, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in English in the B. A. Examination,
3. Arnold Silver Medal ... Tirath Ram, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in the B.A. Examination.
4. Khalifa Muhammad Hasan Abdul Haq, B. O. L., Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the M. O. L. Examination in Arabic.
5. Alwar Gold Medal ... Lakshman Das, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination.
6. MacLagan Gold Medal ... Khushi Ram, B.A., Private Student, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Science in the M. A. Examination.
7. Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal, Khwaja Kamal-ud-din, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Political Economy in the B.A. Examination.

8. Jaishi Ram Gold Medal .... Mokand Lal, B. A., Law School, Lahore, for standing first in the Licentiate in Law Examination.
9. Jaishi Ram Silver Medal Kahan Chand, B.O.L., Private Student, Lahore, for standing first in the First Certificate in Law Examination.
10. F. S. Jamal-ud-din's Prize Ataula, St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, for taking the highest place in Arabic in the B. A. Examination.

II.—SCHOLARSHIPS—

1. Fuller Exhibition of Rs. 85 Tirath Ram, Mission College, Lahore, for standing first in the B. A. Examination.
2. Aitchison-Ram Rattan San- Lakshman Das, Government Col-  
skrit Scholarship of Rs. 25 lege, Lahore, for taking the  
per mensem. highest place in Sanskrit in the  
B. A. Examination.
3. Aitchison-Ram Rattan San- Bishan Das, Puri, D.A.V. College,  
skrit Scholarship of Rs. 16 Lahore, for taking the highest  
per mensem. place in Sanskrit in the Inter-  
mediate Examination.
4. Prince Albert Victor-Pati- Chaudhri Shahab-ud Din, Govern-  
ala Scholarship of Rs. 20 ment College, Lahore.  
per mensem.
5. Ditto ditto. Nihal Singh, Government Col-  
lege, Lahore.
6. Prince Albert Victor-Pati- Muhammad-ud-Din, Mission Col-  
ala Scholarship of Rs. 12 lege, Lahore.  
per mensem.
7. Ditto ditto. Bishan Das, Puri, D. A. V. Col-  
lege, Lahore.
8. Prince Albert Victor-Pati- Kishan Chand, U. P. American  
ala Scholarship of Rs. 10 Mission High School, Rawal-  
per mensem. pindi.
9. Ditto ditto. Fazl-i-Elahi, Mission High School,  
Lahore.

10. Alfred-Nabha Jind Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem. Shadi Ram, Gupta, Jagadabri M. B. H. School, for standing first in the Entrance Examination.
11. Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship of Rs. 83 per mensem. Muhammad Shafiq-ur-Rahman, Private Student, Rampur State, for standing first in the Maulvi Fazil Examination.
12. Rattigan Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem. Urvi Datta, Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first among the Oriental College Students in the Shastri Examination.

### III.—Special Prizes—

1. Dr. Stulpnagel's Prize in Philosophy. Lehna Singh, Government College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Philosophy in the B. A. Examination.
2. Mr. Lewis' Prize ... Tirath Ram, Mission College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Mathematics (A. and B. Courses) in the B. A. Examination.
3. Panjab Science Institute Science Prize. Topan Ram, Government College, Lahore, for passing highest in Science in the B. A. Examination.
4. Brandreth (Registrar's) Prize. Muhammad Ashraf, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in the Intermediate Examination of the Oriental Faculty.

After the medals and prizes had been awarded, the Chancellor declared the Convocation closed.

His Honor was then conducted by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to the south door of the Hall and took his departure.

## XIII. COLLEGE DIRECTORY, 1894.

### (i).—*Oriental.\**

#### ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Oriental College was established in 1870 by the Senate of the Panjab University College, and was taken over in 1882 by the Panjab University which has since maintained it in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes.

The object of the Oriental College, as reorganised in 1888, is—

(a) to impart a knowledge of the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages and Literatures on a sound basis and in accordance with historical methods, to students who wish to prepare themselves for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations of the Panjab University for these Languages ;

(b) to give instruction to students who after passing the Entrance Examination of the Oriental Faculty, wish to pursue their studies for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University ; and

(c) to prepare students for the Proficiency and High Proficiency in Gurmukhi Examinations of the Panjab University by imparting to them a scholarly knowledge of the history of the Panjabi Language and its Literature.

A School Department is maintained for those students who are preparing for some Examinations held by the University, (Proficiency in Oriental Languages, Entrance) on passing which they gain admission to the College.

The College is managed by a Special Committee composed of Fellows of the University and presided over by the Vice-Chancellor under the control of the Syndicate and Senate.

The Oriental College has been entrusted since 1884 with the tuition of the Government College students in Oriental Languages, a special grant being contributed by Government to meet the cost connected with this arrangement. The expenses of the maintenance of the College are met partly by the annual allotment made in the Budget of the Panjab University, and partly from the income of certain Endowments of University which provide the salaries of Readers and Translators employed along with the permanent Teaching Staff in the tuition of College classes.

The College is accommodated in the North-West wing of the Government College building.

(An abstract from the Annual College Report for the year 1892-93 will be found on page 332 of this Calendar).

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\* Recognised under Rule IV. of the Rules for the Award of College Scholarships.



## STAFF.

M. A. Stein, Esq., Ph.D.	... Principal and Professor of Sanskrit.
Pandit Shiva Datta	... Head Pandit.
Pandit Durga Datta	... Second Pandit.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah	... Head Maulvi.
Qazi Zafar-ud-din	... Second Maulvi.
M. Abdul Hakim	... Head Munshi.
M. Muhammad Din, M.O.L.	... 2nd "
M. Rashid Ahmad	... Additional Arabic teacher.
Bhai Dit Singh	... Bhai.
Oh. Ali Gauhar, B.A.	... McLeod Arabic Reader.
Lala Ruchi Ram, M.A.	... Kapurthala N. S. Reader.
Lala Lakshman Das, B.A.	... McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Reader.
Bhai Gurmukh Singh	... Alexandra Reader.
Lala Chandra Bhan, M.A.	... Patiala Translator.
Lala Shugan Chand	... English Teacher.

## (ii).—Arts\*

## I.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1884).

## STAFF.

W. Bell, Esq., M.A., (Edinburgh)	Principal and Professor of English.
P. G. Dallinger, Esq., M.A., (Dublin)	... Professor of History.
B. G. Usher, Esq., M.A., (Oxford)	Professor of Philosophy and Logic.
J. O. Oman, Esq., F.C.S., F.L.S.	... Professor of Science.
Babu Sâsi Bhushan Mukerji, M.A., B.L.	... Professor of Mathematics.
Lala Umrâo Singh, M.A.	... Assistant Professor of Philosophy and History.
Golak Nath Chatterjee, Esq., B.A., (Cambridge)	... Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Lala Ruchi Ram, M.A.	... Assistant Professor of Science.

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\* Recognised under Rule IV of the Rules for the Award of College Scholarships.

## II.—ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.

1. This College was opened in the year 1882, by the Cambridge Mission, the members of which, at the instance of Government, undertook to open their College Classes (previously confined to their own students) to students from other schools, and to teach up to the B.A. standard of the Panjab University.

2. The present College Buildings, situated near the Kashmiri Gate, were opened in the year 1891 by Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I. The cost was approximately Rs. 60,000. It is a double-storied building, and is, as far as possible, adapted to the best Moghal style of architecture prevalent in Delhi. It has accommodation for 160 Intermediate and 100 B. A. Students.

3. There are no Endowments, but the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, in connexion with which the Cambridge Mission works in Delhi, makes a grant about £100 a year to the College.

4. Students are taken to the M. A. standard. The only subject in this standard, so far, is English. In the B. A. Classes Mathematics (A Course), History, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy and Oriental (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian) are the subjects in which lectures are given. In the Intermediate History, Physics and Chemistry and Philosophy are the tests from which students may select their fourth subject. Religious instruction is given daily, and once a week a lecture to the whole body of students assembled together is given in the Central Hall.

5. The Mission, with the consent of Government, awards annually a few stipends to poor and deserving students for the second year of their Course (both Intermediate and B. A.) The following prizes and medals are connected with the College :—

- (a) The *Rang Lal Prize*, of Rs. 15, for the best average in monthly Essays throughout the year.
- (b) The *Damodar Das Prize*, of Rs. 12 and 8, for the best English Scholar in the B. A. and Intermediate Classes (first and third year), respectively.
- (c) The *Hakumat Rai Medals* of Rs. 20 and 10, to the highest student in the Entrance and B. A. Examinations, respectively.
- (d) The *Ranjit Singh Prize* of Rs. 10 for elocution in the Intermediate Classes.
- (e) The *Chhote Lal Prize* of Rs. 20 for the best student in Mathematics in the second year.
- (f) The *Cambridge Mission Essay Prize* of Rs. 25 and 15, awarded by the Chairman of the Committee in Cambridge.
- (g) The D. S. P., H. Jackson, Esq., has offered a prize of Rs. 50 to the best student in the M. A. Class.

Other prizes for Scripture Knowledge, General Proficiency, Gymnastics, &c., are awarded annually, the money being mainly contributed by the English residents.

6. A Hostel, with accommodation for about 20 boarders adjoins the College Buildings, on the opposite side of the road. It was built at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. Connected with it is the Superintendent's house, occupied by one of the College Professors.

#### STAFF.

Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M. A.	... Principal, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
Rev. J. W. T. Wright, M.A.	... Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English.
B. K. Cunningham, Esq., B.A.	... Professor of English.
Rev. A. C. Maitland, M.A., (S.P.G.)	Professor of English.
Babu S. K. Rudra, M.A.	... Professor of Political Economy and English.
Babu P. C. Mukerjee, M.A.	... Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. J. S. Martyn, M.A.	... Professor of Natural Science.
Babu P. N. Lahiri	... Professor of Sanskrit.
Maulvi Shah Jehan	... Professor of Persian.
Maulvi Jamil-ur-Rahman	... Professor of Arabic.
Maulvi Abdur Rahman	... Assistant Teacher of Arabic.

### III.—MISSION COLLEGE, LAHORE.

This institution was established in the year 1866, and during that and the three following years furnished instruction to students, preparing for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University. At the close of this period, owing chiefly to the death of Rev. Mr. Henry, the Principal, the work of the College was suspended. In 1886, the classes were again re-opened, and in 1888, the first candidates from the institution appeared in the Intermediate, and in 1890, the first in the B. A. Examination of the Panjab University.

In 1889, the present College Building and Boarding-Houses were completed, the whole cost being slightly more than sixty thousand rupees. These buildings were erected upon land granted by the Panjab Government. In addition to this gift of land the Government also gave a building grant of twenty thousand rupees. The institution has no endowment, either for its maintenance or for scholarships and prizes, but a large number of its students are the recipients of Government, Municipal, or University Scholarships.

Students are prepared for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of the Panjab University. The College is also affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. Standard. It is controlled by a Board of Directors appointed by the American Presbyterian Mission in the Panjab. The following constitute the Board :—

Rev. C. W. Forman, D.D. ( <i>President</i> ) ...	... Lahore.
Rev. K. C. Chatterjee ...	... Hoshiarpore.
Rai Maya Das, E. A. C. ...	... Ferozepore.
G. S. Lewis, Esq., B. A., E. A. C. ...	... Ludhiana.
Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M.A. ...	... Dehra.
J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A. ...	... Lahore.
Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D. ...	... Lahore.
Rev. J. M. McComb, M.A., ( <i>Secretary</i> )...	... Lahore.
Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D. ...	... Lahore.

Boarding-House accommodation is provided for about one-half the whole number of students in attendance. The number of students enrolled in the four classes is (June 1893) 235, of whom 126 are Hindus, 58 Muhammadans, 27 Sikhs, and 24 Christians.

## STAFF.

Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D. ...	Principal and Professor of English.
Rev. J. M. McComb, M.A. ...	Professor of Philosophy.
Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D. ...	Professor of English & Chemistry.
J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A. ...	Professor of Mathematics.
M. C. Mukerjee, Esq., B.A. ...	Professor of Physical Science.
Pandit Ganesh Dat ...	Professor of Sanskrit.
Maulvi Muhammad Hussain ...	Professor of Persian.
Maulvi Muhammad Baqir ...	Professor of Arabic.
Munshi Hakim Ali, B.A. ...	Asst. Professor of Mathematics.

## IV.—MUNICIPAL BOARD COLLEGE, AMRITSAR

1. Was started on the 16th May 1888, to facilitate higher education in Amritsar, as at the time there was but one College, viz., the Government College in Lahore, and students found it expensive leaving their own homes to go and live in another city.

2. The College Classes are held in the School building, the cost of these buildings without the recent addition, being Rs. 64,000. It is situated very centrally near the Town Hall and the Golden Temple.

3. It is kept up entirely by the Municipality at an extra cost to them of about (deducting fees accruing) Rs. 200 per mensem.

4. The standard up to which it teaches is the Intermediate Examination or F. A.

The Subjects taught are—English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.

5. The Governing Body is the Municipality of Amritsar under the direction of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division.

6. The Municipality give 3 Scholarships, but these are tenable in any of the affiliated Colleges, so that they can scarcely be called endowments.

7. No Boarding-house is attached, but in case of students requiring to be put up, arrangements are made for them in the School Boarding-House.

#### STAFF.

C. M. C. Carne, Esq.	...	...	Principal.
Babu I. C. Ghosh	...	...	Professor, Mathematics & History.
Lala Jaisa Ram, B.A.	...	...	Teacher, Philosophy.
Mufti Miran Bakhsh	...	...	„ Arabic and Persian.
Pandit Anant Ram	...	...	„ Sanskrit.

### V.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. Dayanand Anglo-Vedio College (School Department) was opened on 1st June 1886. The 1st and 2nd Year Classes were opened in May 1888, and the 3rd Year in the beginning of the year 1893.

The College was established in honor of Swami Daya Nand, Suraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the following objects:—

- (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindi Literature.
- (b) To encourage and enforce the study of Classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas.
- (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English Literature and Sciences, both theoretical and applied.
- (d) To provide for technical education in the country.

2. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedio College is situated on the Lower Mall adjacent to the Lahore Government College.

The approximate cost of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedio College building is Rs. 41,165.

3. The amount of endowment for the maintenance of the institution at present in the hands of the Managing Committee is Rs. 2,25,000.

4. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College prepares boys for the Middle Entrance and Intermediate in Arts Examinations, and teaches up to the B. A. standard.

It teaches English, Sanskrit, Persian, History and Philosophy, and Physical Sciences (Physics, Chemistry and Botany).

5. The Governing Body of the institution at present consists of the following gentlemen :—

L. Lal Chand, M.A., Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab ...	<i>President.</i>
L. Ishwar Das, M.A., Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab ...	<i>Vice-President.</i>
L. Jwala Sahai, Rais of Miani.	
L. Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab ...	<i>Secretary.</i>
L. Thakar Das, Pleader, ... ..	<i>Vice-President.</i>
L. Bal Ram, Examiner of Accounts ... ..	<i>Joint Secretary.</i>
L. Sukh Dyal, Accountant ... ..	<i>Auditor.</i>
L. Niranjan Das, Pleader ... ..	<i>Treasurer.</i>

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the College :—

L. Lal Chand, M.A., Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab.

L. Ishwar Das, M.A. Do. do.

L. Jwala Sahai, Rais of Miani.

6. There are four endowed scholarships in connection with the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College. Their amounts as well as the conditions of award are noted on the following page.

7. There are two Boarding-Houses in connection with the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, namely :—

(a) School Boarding House (96 boarders).

(b) The College Boarding-House (192 boarders).

#### STAFF.

L. Hans Raj, B.A.	... Honorary Principal and Professor
	... of History and Political Economy.
Babu Sarat Chandra, M.A.	... English Professor.
Lala Suraj Bhan, B.A.	... Mathematical Professor.
Lala Jaggan Nath, B.A.	... Science Professor.
Lala Sada Nand, B.A.	... Professor of Philosophy.
Pandit Chandra Kishor	... Sanskrit Professor.
Pandit Devi Das, M.A.	... Additional Sanskrit Professor.
Pandit Raja Ram	... Assistant Sanskrit Professor.
Pandit Paira Ram	... Persian Professor.

*Endowed Stipends—Conditions.***KANAHAYA LAL SCHOLARSHIP.**

(1). This Scholarship shall be denominated as the "Kanhaya Lal Scholarship."

(2). That the same shall be awarded at the discretion of the Managing Committee to some poor student who must have passed the Middle School Examination from the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School, and is willing to continue his studies in the same institution up to the Entrance Examination.

(3). Is certified by the Headmaster to have a good moral character.

(4). He shall be required to enter into an agreement to refund the whole of the Scholarship, if he leaves the School before appearing at the Entrance Examination without sufficient reason to do so. The fact what constitutes sufficient reason will rest with the Managing Committee to decide.

(5). It will be compulsory for the student to take Sanskrit as his second language for the Entrance Examination.

(6). A yearly report of the progress of the student should be sent by the Managing Committee to the donor (executor) of this endowment.

(7). In awarding the Scholarship preference should be given to a student who is a resident of the Ludhiana District. If there be more candidates belonging to the same (Ludhiana District) who are otherwise equally eligible for the stipend, then preference should be given to a student of the Bania caste.

**DR. CHETAN SHAH'S "BHAI JAS SHAH'S MEMORIAL FUND" STIPEND.**

(1). This Scholarship shall be given to the best Shahpur Zilla student reading in the College or School.

**"SAIN DAS MEMORIAL FUND" SCHOLARSHIP.**

The conditions have not yet been framed as the money at present in hand falls short of the amount fixed.

**CHARAT SINGH SCHOLARSHIP.**

The conditions of award have not yet been finally settled.

**VI.—SCOTCH MISSION COLLEGE, SIALKOT.**

1. It was in 1888, when a desire had been expressed by the Government that Colleges should be multiplied throughout the Province, that a request was made by the Mission of the Church of Scotland here to be allowed to open one in Sialkot. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Lyall, therefore in the beginning of 1889, sanctioned a grant from the Municipality and District of Sialkot "to the maintenance of a College Department affording instruction up to the Intermediate standard."

2. The building, which was originally the Government School building, and has been enlarged since it was brought by the Scotch Mission, is in the city. It is worth at least Rs. 10,000.

3. There is no endowment provided for its maintenance. Fees and the Mission grant are sufficient to support it.

4. It teaches up to the Intermediate standard. Subjects taught:—English, Philosophy, Mathematics, Science, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit.

5. The Mission Board in Sialkot, which is subordinate to the Foreign Mission Committee in Edinburgh, is the Governing Body of the Institution.

6. No Endowed Scholarships.

7. There are two boarding-houses rented in the city.

#### STAFF.

John W. Youngson, D.D.	... Missionary and Principal.
Niranjan Das, B.A.	...
Harnam Singh, B.A.	...
Maulvi Mir Hasan	...
Pandit Tirath Ram	...

### VII.—MOHINDRA COLLEGE, PATIALA.

This institution has grown out of a School originally founded by H. H. Maharajah Narindra Singh, but first placed on an organised basis, in 1870, by H. H. the late Maharaja Mohindar Singh, who opened also other Schools at convenient centres in his territories, and established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction. In January 1874, the School at Patiala was affiliated to the Calcutta University; and the proposal, to erect for it a building more suitable and better-located than the one it occupied, was sanctioned. In March 1875, the foundation-stone for the new building was laid by H. E. Lord Northbrook; the site selected for it being an open and most healthy quarter outside the city. The building, with a large and spacious Boarding House capable of giving comfortable accommodation to some 80 students, cost over five lakhs; and it is called after the name of the Prince to whose munificent liberality it owes its origin.

The growing success of the School having made it desirable to provide for higher collegiate education, an F.A. class was opened in 1880, and the Institution was placed under a Principal. It was raised to the full status of a college, in 1887, when to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a B.A. class was opened, and the College was affiliated to the B.A. standard of the University of the Panjab.



The College has also an Oriental side, preparing students in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit up to the highest standard of the Panjab University. It has also a Vernacular Department teaching Urdu and Gurmukhi; and a class preparing students for the Bhopal Lower Subordinate Entrance Examination.

With the College are attached a Library, a Debating Club, a Boarding Institution, and a Gymnasium. The College is maintained entirely at the expense of the State, and no fees are levied from poor students. Prizes and Scholarships to the value of Rs. 3,500 are awarded to deserving students, as determined by the College and the University Examination results. A Northbrook Gold Medal of the value of Rs. 100 is annually awarded to the first student from the English Department of the College, and a State Gold Medal of the same value to the first student from the Oriental Department. Poor students reading in the Oriental Department, are supported by stipends.

### STAFF.

#### COLLEGE DEPARTMENT (ENGLISH.)

Atulkrishna Ghosh, Esq., M. A. ... Principal and Professor of English Literature (on leave).

Babu Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, Substitute as a Professor of English.  
M. A.

L. Dyal Ram, B. A. ... Professor of Mathematics.

M. N. Chatterji, Esq. ... Professor of History & Philosophy.

Second Languages taught by

#### ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

##### SANSKRIT.

Pandit Nand Lal ... Head Pandit.

And six other Sanskrit Teachers.

##### (ARABIC.)

Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq ... Head Maulvi.

And two other Assistant Maulvies.

##### (PERSIAN.)

Maulvi Ghulam Murtaza ... Head Persian Teacher.

And two Assistants.

## COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL.

Sodhi Sujan Singh, B.A. ... Head Master.

With seven other English Teachers, two Mathematical Teachers  
and four Persian Teachers.

## VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

(URDU.)

Pandit Ganeshi Lal ... Head Master.

Three Mathematical Teachers and seven Persian Teachers.

(GURMUKHI.)

Bhagwan Singh ... Head Teacher.

And one Assistant.

## VIII.—EGERTON COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR.

This Institution was first established in 1882, and called the Egerton Upper School from a desire to connect the name of Sir Robert Egerton, at that time the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, with this Educational movement of the State just then inaugurated.

It now teaches up to the B.A. standard. The Institution comprises :—

- (a) The 4 College Classes.
- (b) The 2 High or Entrance Classes.
- (c) A Persian Department teaching up to the Oriental Entrance.
- (d) A Dinyat or Theological Department which also prepares for the Maulvi Examination.

The Institution, as also the Education Department of the State, is under the control of a General Education Committee, and an Executive Committee; Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh, Sahib, Private Secretary to His Highness, being the Secretary and President, whereas the Principal of the Egerton College is the ex-officio Assistant Secretary and Secretary, respectively, of these Committees.

There is a Boarding House attached to the College and a fee of annas 8 is charged for each boarder in addition to the monthly boarding charges.

There are also some Scholarships for each class to which the residents of the Bahawalpur State have preferential claims.

## STAFF.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu, M.A. Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy.

Lala Ram Rattan, B.A. ... Professor of Mathematics.

Shahzada Muhammad Ashraff, Assistant Professor of English and Philosophy.  
B.A. :

Maulavi Jamiat Ali ... Professor of Persian.

Pandit Chhramani ... Professor of Sanskrit.

Maulvi Ahmad Bakhsh ... Professor of Arabic.

And 8 other teachers and Gymnastic Master.

## (iii).—Law.

## LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.\*

The Law School was founded in the year 1870 with the view of imparting legal knowledge to candidates preparing for the Mukhtarship and Pleadership Examinations.

Subsequently the University obtained the power of granting Licences in Law to candidates passing the latter Examination.

Candidates passing the First Certificate Examination in Law are allowed by the Chief Court of the Panjab to practice as Mukhtars and Revenue Agents, while the Diploma of Licentiate in Law is recognised by the Chief Court as entitling the holder to practice as Pleader of the second grade. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, or who have obtained the written permission of the Chief Court are admitted in the Law School. After one year's attendance and on their passing the Intermediate Arts Examination they are allowed to appear at the Preliminary Examination in Law, and on their passing this examination they are admitted in the second year class. After a year's attendance and on their passing the B.A. and the First Certificate Examination in Law they are admitted in the third year class in which they are prepared for admission to the Licentiate in Law Examination.

Similarly, a graduate who has passed the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations in Law is eligible to appear at the LL. B. Examination after a total attendance of three years at the Law School.

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\* For Rules of admission see page 158.

## STAFF.

**P. Morton, Esq.,** Barrister-at-Law, *Law Lecturer.*

**Lala Lal Chand, M.A.,** Pleader,  
Chief Court, Panjab ... *Assistant Law Lecturer.*

**O. Golak Nath, Esq., B.A., LL B.,**  
Bar-at-Law ... *Additional Law Reader.*

**Lala Sardari Lal, L. L.,** Pleader *Second Asst. Law Lecturer.*

**Lala Sangam Lal, L.L.,** Pleader,  
Chief Court, Panjab ... *Law Reader.*

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(iv).—III.

## MEDICAL COL

Statement showing the brief history

Medical College, Lahore.		Institution.	
Was established on 1st November 1860, and the main object of its establishment was to give Medical education to Panjabis or to those naturalised Panjabis who speak the Panjabi dialect.		The date and circumstances of the establishment of the College.	
Anarkalli, Lahore— Cost of College building ... .. Rs. 1,63,182 Cost of Mayo Hospital ... .. " 1,82,876 Albert Victor Hospital ... .. " ... Total ... .. Rs. 3,46,058		Position, cost, &c., of Buildings.	
No endowment; supported by Provincial funds.		The amount of endowments, if any, provided for its maintenance.	
M. D.    M. B.    L. M. S. Anatomy.                    Surgery. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.    Ophthalmic Surgery. Physiology.                Medicine. Zoology.                    Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Physics and Chemistry.                Medical Jurisprudence. Botany.                    Hygiene. Pathology. Toxicology.		The standards up to which it teaches, and the branches of knowledge taught.	
The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.		Governing Body of the Institution (Trustees, &c.,)	
Grey's Bahawalpur Scholarship of the value of Rs. 399 per annum. 2 Neil Memorial Silver Medal. 2 Brown do. do. do. 1 Centre do. do. do.		Endowed scholarships or Prizes, if any, connected with the College, their amounts, conditions of award, &c.	

Medical,

COLLEGE, LAHORE.

of the *Medical College and School.*

Boarding House attached.	<p style="text-align: center;">The Professorial Staff.</p>
"Lady Jyoti Home" for female students, and none for male students.	<p style="text-align: center;">COLLEGE.</p> <p>S. H. Browne, Esq., M.D. ... Principal and Professor of Medicine, &amp;c.</p> <p>W. Coates, Esq., M.D. ... Professor of Midwifery.</p> <p>W. C. Roe, Esq., F.R.C.S., " of Hygiene.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.H.D.</p> <p>F. F. Perry, Esq., F.R.C.S.... " of Surgery.</p> <p>D. St. J. D. Grant, Esq., M.B. " of Chemistry, &amp;c.</p> <p>J. C. Lamont, Esq., M.B. ... " of Anatomy.</p> <p>J. Murray, Esq., M.B. ... " of Pathology and Materia Medica.</p> <p>C. C. Caleb, Esq., M.B. ... " of Physiology, &amp;c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHOOL.</p> <p>Elizabeth Beilby, M.D. ... Lecturer on Midwifery to female students.</p> <p>Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur. Lecturer on Materia Medica, &amp;c.</p> <p>Brij Lal Ghose, B.B., Assistant Surgeon. Lecturer on Surgery, &amp;c.</p> <p>Beli Ram, B.B., Assistant Surgeon. Lecturer on Anatomy, &amp;c.</p> <p>Apothecary G. Gill. Lecturer on Pharmacy.</p> <p>Guranditta Mal, Assistant Surgeon. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, &amp;c.</p> <p>Bal Kishen, Kaul, Assistant Surgeon. Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy.</p> <p>Hakim Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L. Lecturer on Yunani Medicine.</p> <p>Pandit Janardhan .. Lecturer on Vedic Medicine.</p>

## XIV

# Affiliation of the University of the Panjab to the University of Oxford.

In a Convocation of the University of Oxford held on Tuesday, the 29th October 1889, it was decreed that the University of the Panjab be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University under the following provisions of *Statt. Tit. II. Sec. VII, on Colonial and Indian Universities.*

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application, and after making such enquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

4. (a) Any person who shall have pursued during two full years a course of study proscribed by a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he shall not have been matriculated, or have satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsion or in an Additional Subject, be admitted to any one of or more of the following Examinations, *viz.*, any part of the First Public Examination, any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

(b). Any such person who shall either have passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or have obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literatures, or in Mathematics in that Examination, or have satisfied the Moderators in the School of Mathematics in the subjects specified in *Statt. Tit. VI. Sec. 1 B. § 2, 12*, or have passed a Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination, shall, if he is matriculated not later than the Michaelmas Term next following, be entitled to the following privilege, *viz.*, the Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(c) Any person who shall have been matriculated under the provisions of clause (b) may be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, if he has passed Responsions, or one of the Examinations which under Stat. Tit. VI. I. give exemption from Responsions, or has passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in that Examination, or has passed a Preliminary Examination having satisfied the Examiners in a Greek book, and if he has also passed the Examination in Holy Scripture (or in a book offered instead thereof); provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science until he has passed the Preliminary Examination in that School.

(d) Any person who shall have been admitted to the Second Public Examination under the provisions of clause (c) shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have passed the Second Public Examination and shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms, provided that he has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination.

5. The Delegates of Local Examination shall make regulations respecting—

(1) The registration of persons who have been matriculated under the provisions of this section.

(2) The granting of certificates to such persons showing that they have satisfied the special conditions under which they are admitted to the University Examinations, or under which they are entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(3) The sending in of names to the Proctor and producing of certificates to the Proctor by or on behalf of persons who avail themselves of the privileges granted by this section.

6. No person already matriculated in this University shall be admitted as a candidate in the First Public Examination under the provision of this Statute.

7. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by the section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

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1893-94.

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# PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1894.

ENGLISH.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER :—Lala Jiya Ram, M.A.

I.—Translate into your vernacular :—

A. Julius' father, a great merchant, had died, and he had taken over the entire business of the firm—a very complicated concern, with its old customers, its salesmen in Africa, its clerks at home, its debts to be collected and debts to be paid. Julius was engrossed by affairs in spite of himself, and gave up all his time to them. Besides, having married but recently, he had the new cares of his wife to bear. Then, again, he was elected to discharge the duties of a municipal office; and this new occupation, flattering to his self-love, delighted him. In addition to his business affairs, he now turned his attention to municipal matters; and being a man of parts, and endowed with the gift of flowing, facile speech, he began to make his mark among his fellow-citizens, and bade fair to rise in time to the highest municipal honors in his native place. He thus had all that ties us to the earth, and makes us forgetful of all beyond; but within him dwelt a soul that constantly longed for higher things.

- B.
1. The news is too good to be true.
  2. You would be doing me a great favor, if you could assist me in any way towards an appointment.
  3. Who knows but that the thief may be lurking in some corner of this house at this very moment.

4. How he managed to pass such a stiff examination, is a mystery.
5. I shall never see the like of him.
6. Let not thy passion get the better of thy reason.

12

## II.—Translate into English:—

(a).—آو صاحب - خيرو عافيت سے هو؟ هم سب بزي ديو  
 سے مدنظر تمہارے تشريف لانے کے ليے - الحمد للہ کہ تم ميں  
 سب صفات اور خوبياں ہمارے دلخواہ پائي جاتي هيں - پھر  
 انہوں نے باصرار تمام مچکو صدر مسند پر بٹھلایا اور کہا  
 اسوقت سے تم ہمارے سب کے مالک اور آقا ہو اور ہم  
 تمہارے فرمان بردار هيں - اسوقت کي خوشي کا حال ميں  
 کچھ بيان نہيں کرسکنا - پھر ایک ميرے پاؤں دھونے کے ليے  
 گرم پاني لائي - اور دوسري خوشبو کا پاني ميرے ہاتھوں  
 پر دالنے لگی - اور کسی نے پوشاک لاکر پہنائی اور کسی نے  
 کھانے طرح طرح کے لاکر ميرے آگے چنے - فرض ان سب  
 خدمتوں کو باخلاص تمام کرتی تھیں - ميں ایسا فریفتہ ہوا  
 کہ سب رنج بھول گیا اور اپنے نکلیں بادشاہ حق اقلیم سمجھنے  
 لگا - پھر ميں نے ان سب کے ساتھ خاصہ کھایا - پھر ان سب نے  
 گرد بیٹھکر مجھ سے سفر کا حال پوچھا - ميں نے ان سے سب  
 حال اپنا بيان کیا - یہاں تک کہ رات ہوگئی - پھر انہوں نے  
 اس مکان ميں روشني اسطرح سے کي کہ دن معلوم ہونے لگا \*

30

(b).— میرا تو بہہ خیال ہے کہ وہ یہاں آئے بغیر

نہ مانگا \*

۴ بھلا آہی گیا تو اب کیا نیر مارے گا ؟

- ۴ قبر ویر کی تو خبر نہیں - لیکن اتنا جانتا ہوں  
 کہ پھر آپ یہاں سے بھاگتے ہی نظر آئی گئے \*
- ۴ جی ہاں کیوں نہیں - اُس کے اور آپ کے  
 نثری اسے ہی بہادر تھے \*

10

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ENGLISH — PAPER B.

EXAMINER — Muhd Shah Din, Esq, B.A., Bar-at-Law

I — Define — Syntax, Auxiliary Verb, Antithesis, and Metonymy 5

II — (a) Give the Masculine forms of —belle, heroine, duchess, roe. 2

(b) Give the plural of genus, index, cattle, die. 2

(c) Form nouns from the verbs —strike, tell, lend, bless; and from the adjectives:—pure, proud, cool, temperate 4

III.—(a) Give the past tense and the past participle of —smite, lie, cleave, stave, shear

(b). What prepositions are required after the Verbs —conspire, rejoice, furnish, benefit, trespass 10

IV.—Write short sentences illustrating the correct use of the following expressions —To all intents and purposes; up-hill work, in no time; on the other hand; to bid fair; to run down, to be at a loss; to take into account, to come to grief. 9

V.—Analyse the following.—

The heavens, spangled with stars, declare the glory of God in silence 6

VI —Correct the following sentences.—

(a) Unless you do not work hard, surely you will fail in the examination.

(b) He was too distressed on the death of his son.

- (c). He was angry upon me and ordered for my dismissal.  
 (d). He is absent from school since five days.  
 (e). He asked me that "how long you would be absent."  
 (f). His father died since last Monday.  
 (g). He questioned to me that how old is your son Bashir. I told one year.

7

VII.—Write a short Essay on any *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Gulistān of Sādi.
2. The Status of Women in India.
3. Work is Worship.
4. Loyalty to the Queen.

25

SANSKRIT.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER:—Pandit Hari Kishan, Kaul, M.A.

I.—Translate into Hindi:—

- (a) मन्त्ररेणोक्तं मद्र मद्र कुशलं ते । सख्यतया उदका-  
 छाहारोऽनुभूयताम् । अत्रावस्थानेन वनमिदं सनाथी-  
 क्रियताम् । चिचाङ्गो ब्रूते सुव्यक्तवासितोऽहं भवतां  
 शरण्यमागतः भवद्भिः सह सख्यमिच्छामि । हिरण्य-  
 कोऽपदत्तं मित्रत्वं तावदस्मभिः सह अयत्नेनैव नि-  
 व्यर्त्तं भवतः तदत्र भवता स्वगृहनिर्विशेषेण स्वीयताम्,  
 तच्छ्रुत्वा मद्राः सागन्दः कृतस्वेच्छाहारः पानीयं पीत्वा  
 नकासन्नतद्व्यायायासुपविष्टः ।
- (b) कायः समिहितपायः सम्मदास्यदमापदाम् । समा-  
 गमाः सापगमाः सर्वमुत्पादि भङ्गुरम् ।

- (c) सपत्नीतनयं दृष्ट्वा तमङ्गारोहणीत्सुकम् ।  
 पितुः पुत्रं तथा रूढं सुवर्षिर्वाक्वमब्रवीत् ॥  
 क्रियते किं वृथा वत्स महानेव मनोरथः ।  
 अन्यस्त्रीगर्भजातेन असंभूय ममोदरे ॥  
 उत्तमोत्तममप्राप्यमविवेकोऽभिवाञ्छसि ।  
 सत्यं सुतत्त्वमप्यस्य किन्तु न त्वं मया धृतः ॥
- (d) क्षमाकालांस्तु वक्ष्यामि शृणु मे वित्तरेण तान् ।  
 वे हि नित्यमसंख्यया यथा प्राहुर्मनीषिणः ॥  
 पूर्वोपकारी यत्ने स्यादपराधे गरीयसि ।  
 उपकारेण तत्तस्य क्षन्तव्यमपराधिनः ॥  
 अबुद्धिमाश्रितानान्तु क्षन्तव्यमपराधिनाम् ।  
 नहि सर्वत्र पाखित्वं सुखं प्रदयेण वै ॥

20

II.—Translate into Hindi and explain :—

- (a) दिनेषु गच्छत्सु,  
 (b) यरखोऽपि द्रुमायते,  
 (c) अक्षान्तिसारसर्व्वखं,  
 (d) या दुस्त्यजा दुर्मतिभिर्या न नीर्यति नीर्यतः । यासौ  
 प्राणान्तिको रोगः,  
 (e) पूर्व्वं वयः

What is referred to in (a) and in what story does the passage occur ?

7

III.—Translate into Hindi :—

- (a) तदा त्वं वदिष्यसि “नरपतिरहं दण्डधारी विंहासन-  
 स्थितः । मम पादपद्मं मञ्जुशिका राजानः प्रक्षमन्ति ।



स्नातकब्राह्मणो मद्रिमितं देवताराधनं पिष्टक्रियां  
दिनद्वयञ्च कुरुते । तेन मम नित्यक्रियाकरणं सुसिद्धं  
भवति । मम हस्ते राजदण्डो विद्यते । तेन देवतारा-  
धनदण्डप्रणामादिव ममाधिकारो नास्ति । यदीदानीं  
भवतो विधानेन दण्डप्रणामः कर्तव्यः तदा शिष्य  
केन प्रकारेण कर्तव्यः । ”

- (b) वाकारमुद्धसि नैव विकल्पसे त्वं  
दिक्षां न सूचयसि मुञ्चसि सत्फलानि ।  
निःशब्दवर्षमिवाम्बुधरस्य राजन्  
संलक्ष्यते फलत एव तव प्रसादः ॥

- (c) रोषो यस्य कृतान्तपत्तनमितो नन्दाम्बव प्राहिणोत्  
निर्बीजो बृषलाय नूनमभवत्तोषस्तु राज्यप्रदः ।  
स ख्यातः किल विद्यया च सकले बुद्धया च भूमण्डले,  
पाण्डवस्यतुराणप्रतिनिधिः केषां न वा गोचरः ॥

- (d) अम्ब मा दुःखिता भूत्वा पश्येत्त्वं पितरं मम ।  
सुप्तायास्ते गमिष्यन्ति नव वर्षाणि पञ्च च ॥

Who is supposed to have spoken the last verse and  
to whom was it addressed ?

19

IV.—Translate into Hindi and explain :—

- (a) दुरतिक्रमणीयः कर्मधारापाशबन्धः,  
(b) यामेयोद्भृष्टभाणोऽपि महाकूपे जलं यथा,  
(c) यत् एकस्य मत्स्यस्य पाण्डुडो भग्ना ततस्तव कनिष्ठा-  
कुली हिम्ना,  
(d) छावतामस्य निर्बीजः,

What fact is (b) quoted to illustrate ?

6

V.—Parse अवबोत्, आरूढं, अपराधिनः, प्राहिणोत्, इतः,  
दुरतिक्रमणीयः, अवभवत्, in the above extracts.

7

VI.—Translate into Hindi:—

(a) कपोता ऊचुः । कथमेतत् । सोऽब्रवीत् । अहमेकदा  
दक्षिणारण्ये चरन्नपश्यम् । एको वृद्धयात्रः ज्ञातः  
कुशहस्तः सरस्तीरे ब्रूते । भो भोः पात्र्य इदं सुवर्णक-  
ङ्कणं गृह्यताम् । तद्वचनमाकर्ण्य भयात्कोपि तत्पार्श्वं  
न भजते ।

(b) अग्निष्टादिष्टनाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा ।  
यच्चास्ते विषसंसर्गोऽमृतं तदपि मृत्यवे ॥

(c) इत्याध्ययनदानाणि तपः सत्यं दृतिः क्षमा ।  
अलोभ इति मार्गोऽयं धर्मस्याष्टविधः स्मृतः ॥  
तत्र पूर्वश्चतुर्वर्गो दम्भार्थमपि सेव्यते ।  
उत्तरस्तु चतुर्वर्गो महात्मन्येव तिष्ठति ॥

16

SANSKRIT.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER :—Lala Munshi Lal, M.A.

I.—Expond the Samāsas in the following :—

ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य, भूपतिः, दशरात्रोषितानाम्,  
सर्व्वनिश्चयवित् ।

6

II.—Give the Genitive (बन्धो) Singular of राजा and  
पितृ, the Locative (सप्तमी) Singular of हरिणी and आसन्नप्र-  
सवा and the Instrumental (तृतीया) Plural of तिर्थेष् and  
वृजवन्.

6

III.—Write down the first person singular, dual and plural Atmanepada 2nd preterite (लिट्) and 3rd preterite (लुट्) of सेव् and वच्, and the third person singular, dual and plural Atmanepada 1st preterite (लृट्) and 2nd future (लृट्) of भुज् and ग्रह्.

8

IV.—Dissolve Sandhis in the following :—

नैवान्यथेदं भविता पितरेषु ब्रवीमि ते ।

नाहं मृषा ब्रवीम्येव खैरेष्वपि कुतः श्रमन् ॥

3

V.—Name the cases that are governed by the following verbs and particles and form sentences to illustrate your answer :—

(a.) दृ to owe and स्पृह् to wish for.

(b.) प्रति, अलम्, खल्लि and प्रभृति.

6

VI.—Re-write the following sentences, correcting mistakes :—

धनेन विद्या गरीयसा । दृषितान् जलं खदते ।  
कस्यापि सार्द्धं विरोधो न कर्तव्यम् । तस्य हितं  
मया अयं कार्यं कृतम् । विप्रतयः पुरुषाः सन्ति  
अथ । दन्तेभ्यश्चर्चयति ।

6

VII.—Translate into Sanskrita :—

(a.) एक प्यासी मक्खी नदीपर पानी पीने उतरी ।  
मूरख लक्का का त्याग करता है । कोई वस्तु परि-  
श्रम के बिना प्राप्त नहीं होती । मेरा मन तुम से  
मिलाने को बहुत चाहता था आज अकस्मात्  
समागम होगया । सुभे उस से सौ रुपये खेने हैं ।

शुभ नायक ने क्या अवस्था कहा है कि सम्पूर्ण संसार  
दुख से भरा हुआ है केवल परमेश्वर ही सर्वथा  
सुखी है ।

15

- (b.) एक समय फ़ारिस देश का राजा शिकार को गया,  
रास्ते में एक बूढ़े पुरुष को देखा कि एक  
आम का पेड़ लगा रहा है, राजा ने पूछा तेरो क्या  
अवस्था है, बूढ़े ने उत्तर दिया महाराज मैं चार  
बरस का हूँ, राजा ने कहा भूढ़ क्यों बोलता है ।  
महाराज मैं सच कहता हूँ, बुद्धिमान पुरुष उस  
समय को अपनी अवस्था में नहीं गिनते जो व्यर्थ  
कामों और केवल संसार की बातों में गुजरता है,  
इस लिए मैं अपनी अवस्था उतनी समझता हूँ जो  
ईश्वर की भक्ति और देश की सेवा में व्यतीत ऊर्द्ध है ।

25

## ARABIC.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER :—Maulvi Ahmad.

I.—Translate into your vernacular :—

(a). قيل ان رجلا كان جارا لابن عبيد الله - فاصاب الناس  
قحط بالعراق حتى رحل اكثر الناس عنها - فعزم جابر بن عبيد الله  
على الخروج من البلاد - وكانت له زوجة لا تقدر على السفر -  
فلما رأت زوجها تهيأ للسفر - قالت له اذا سافرت من ينفق  
علينا - قال ان لي علي ابن عبيد الله ديناً - و معي به اشهاد  
شرعى عليه - فخذني الاشهاد - و قد ميع له - فاذا قرأه -  
انفق عليك بما عنده الى ان احضر - ثم ناولها ورقة كتب فيها  
ايهانا من الشعر - و سافر عنها - ثم ان المرأة بعد ايام مضت

الى ابن عبيد الله و حكى له ما قال زوجها - و اخبرته بسفره -  
وناولته الرقعة \* 11

(b). قال الحجاج فاقرو شيئا - فاستفتح اعدو بالله  
من الشيطان الرجيم - بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم - اذا جاء نصر الله  
ورأيت الناس يخرجون من دين الله افواجا - فقال الحجاج  
ويحك - انه يدخلون - فقال الغلام قد كانوا يدخلون - و اما  
اليوم فقد صاروا يخرجون - قال و لم ذلك قال لسوء فعلك بهم -  
قال ويلك - وهل تعرف من تخاطب - قال نعم - شيطان ثقيف  
الحجاج \*

8

II.—Translate into Urdu :—

لقد علمت وما الاسراف من خلقي ان الذي هو رزقي سوف يأتيني  
اسمي اليه فيعطيني تطلبه و لو قدمت اتاني لا نعيني  
لقد زاد الفؤاد شجى طائر يبكي على فئنه  
شفه ما شقني فبكي كلنا يبكي على مكفه  
من المرء لا تسلك وسل عن قرينه - فكل قرين بالمقارن يقتده  
فان كان ذا شرف فجانبه سرعة - و ان كان ذا خير فقارنه نهته

14

III.—Explain the following in Urdu :—

(a). خيالک المال الذي قد افدته و لم يبق في كفى غير التذکر  
اقول لنفسی و هي في کرباتها اقلی فقد بان الحبيب او اکثري  
اذا لم يكن الامر عندك موضع ولم تجدي بدا من الصبر فاصبري  
اراکم بقلبي من بلاد بعيدة - تراکم تروني بالقلوب على بعد  
فوادي و طرفی یأسفان علیکم - و عندکم روحی و ذکرکم عندي  
و لست اذالعیش حتی اراکم - و لو کنت فی الفردوس او جنة الخلد

12

(b). Explain the following phrases and state the occasion on which they are used:—

مضى لحال سبيله - ان العود الذى لا ينعني لا يعمل منه  
القوس - لله ابوك - قاتلك الله \*

6

IV.—Translate into Urdu:—

حكى ان لها دخل بيت رابعة العدوية وهي نائمة فجمع  
مئة البيت وهم بالخروج من الباب - فخفي عليه الباب فقام  
ينتظر ظهور الباب - و اذا هاتف يقول له - ضع الثياب و اخرج  
من الباب - فوضع الثياب - فظهر له الباب - فعلمه ثم اخذ الثياب  
فخفي عليه الباب - فوضعها فظهر له الباب فاخذها - فخفي - و  
هكذا نلت مرات او اكثر - فناداه الهاتف ان كانت رابعة قد ماتت  
فالحبيب لا يدام ولا تأخذ سنة ولا نوم - فوضع الثياب و خرج  
من الباب \*

14

ثم ان ذلك الزاهد ما زال ما شيابين الخيل والرجال - كانه  
الثلعب المحتال للاعتيال - وصار رافعا صوته تلاوة القرآن و  
تسبيح الرحمن - وما زالوا سائرين حتى اشرفوا على عسكر الاسلام  
فوجدتهم شركان في حالة الانكسار - والحاجب قد اشرف على  
الهزيمة والفرار - وصيف الروم يعمل بين الارار والفجار - و  
ادرك شهر زاد الصباح - فسكنت من الكلام المباح \*

10

ARABIC.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER —M. Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A.

I.—How many kinds of عوامل سمعي are there? Name and mention the number of them that are to be put under each of the three principal divisions اسم فعل حرف

9

II.—How do the two بابى and مقاعل differ from each other? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4

III.—How are the comparative and the superlative degrees made in Arabic? Illustrate by examples. 4

IV.—Mention the various موازین الفعل as mentioned in the مقدمة الصرف Are these exhaustive? If not why not? 9

V.—Make the past perfect tense from the following:  
تغلبت and نفثت - إختيال - استقامة - اغاثت - احمرأ 3

VI.—Analyse the following:—

یادہر مہلا کم تروح و تغندی و کم یاخوانی تجور و تغندی 6

VII.—Translate into Arabic, and supply your translation with vowel marks carefully put at proper places:—

مسلمانوں میں مرثیہ لکھنے کا رواج ابتداء اسلام سے پایا جاتا ہے۔ اور اسلام سے پہلے زمانہ جاہلیت میں بھی مرثیوں دوستانوں اور مشہور لوگوں کے مرثیے برابر لکھے جاتے تھے آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وعلی آلہ واصحابہ وسلم کے جد بزرگوار عبدالمطلب کے بہت سے مرثیے اب تک موجود ہیں۔ سچ یہ ہے کہ کسی شخص کی نیکی بزرگی اور مقبولیت کا ثبوت جیسا کہ مرثیہ کے ذریعہ سے ہو سکتا ہے کسی اور ذریعہ سے نہیں ہو سکتا جو تعریف کسی کے مرنے کے بعد کی جاتی ہے اسی پر بناوے یا تصنع کا گمان ہو سکتا ہے۔ عرب کے شعرا کو جب دل سے کسی کی سچی اور بڑی تعریف کرنی ہوتی تھی تو اسکے مرنے کے بعد مرثیہ لکھتے تھے۔\*

40

#### PERSIAN.—PAPER A.

EXAMINEE:—M. Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A.

I.—Translate into your vernacular:—

(a). عرش آشیانی قلعه را بمردم درگاه سپردہ عازم لاهور شد۔ و در اثناے راه بہ بیروم خاص ترکمان انصراف مزاج

دست داده چند روز سواری نکرد - روزی پادشاه دو فیل نامی بجنگ انداخت و آنها جنگ کنار نزدیک خیمه بیرم خان ترکمان رفتند - و غوغای تماشاگران بلند شد - بیرم خان را بخاطر رسید که این امر باشاره پادشاه است پس به ماهم انگه پیغام داد که باعث گذاشتن فیلان مست قریب منزل این دولتخواه چیست ؟ اگر سخنی غیر واقع بموقف عرض رسیده باشد و آن موجب غبار خاطر اشرف بود باعلام آن منت بخشند ماهم انگه آنچه بیان واقع بود جواب داد که آمدن فیلان بآن نواحی اتفاقیست نه بفرموده کسی درین صورت خاطر بیرم خان تسلی نشد تا آنکه بلاهور آمد و خان اعظم شمس الدین محمد خان انگه که بیرم خان ازو بدگمان بود بمنزلش رفته سوگند یاد کرد که در خلا و ملا سخنی که باعث کلفت خاطر اقدس شود گفته نشده \*

7

(b). قضا را قبری در کوشک شاه بیضه نهاده بچه بیرون آورد - ملک از غایت دلبنگی فرمود تا او را به سرائی حرم بردند و ملازمان حرم سرائی را حکم شد تا در تعهد او و بچه او غایت جهد بجای آرند و همان روز پادشاه را پسر آینه انوار نجات از ناصیه او تابان و شعاع سعادت بر صفحات حال و درخشان قطعه

همه بر اوج سپهر کمال طالع شد  
که کس ندیده چنان ماه در هزاران سال

خجسته طالع و روشندل و مبارک بی  
فرشته طلعت و نیک اختر و همایون فال

ازان نهال شرف تازه گشت گلشن ملک  
چنانکه تازه شود برگ گل ز باد شمال



(c). انکه بزرگان ایران را یک یک و دو دو در محضر خویش طلبداشته بایشان سخن در انداخت و گفت نخت بگوئید آیا مرا وزارت اعظم پذیرفته اید و بر آنچه حکم کنم گردن نهاده اید یا پوده مخالفت خواهید نواخت - ایشان چون دیدند اکنون این کار بر او استوار گشته و بر مسند حکمرانی کامگار نشسته ناچار بدین قضا رضا دادند و با طاعت و متابعت او مواضع نهادند - میرزا تقی خان ازان جماعت خاطر آسوده کرد و حفظ امور جمهور و نظم حدود و نفوذ وجه همت ساخت \*

5

(d). بر لاله زاله میگوید از ابرمشک فام  
خوشنفر ز لاله ناده و بهتر ز لاله جام

صبح است و نغم و عید و می و مطرب و نیید  
دولت مدید و نخت سعید و جهان بکام  
گلزار را طراوت و ایام را نشاط  
افلاک را سعادت و آفاق را نظام

در زلف روه ساقی و در شیشه عکس می  
کالبد رومی الدجینه و الشمس فی القمام

6

(e). بفرمود شه از بر بارگی که لشکر بچید بیکبارگی  
سپاه از دوسو جنبش انگیندند شب و روز باهم در آمیختند  
زیم چکاچک که آمد ز تیر کفن گشت در زیر جوشن حریر  
ترنگا نرنگ درخشنده تیغ زماهی ورقها بر آورده میخ  
(f). پدید آمد آن نوده شبلید چو زلف شب تیره شد نا پدید  
نشست از بر نخت نوشیروان دل شاد و خندان و دولت جوان  
جهاغ بدیده از نهاد روه هر اکس که بد در جهان داد چوه  
تاواز گفت آن ازان شهریار که جز پای یزدان مدانیه یار  
که زانده او پست و هم رنده ای هم اودست گیرد بهر دوسوای

4

4

II.—Explain the following passages in your vernacular:—

(g). ایزد جهان آراے را سقائش و آفرین که نزهت  
گاه عالم را بفروغ آگهی مردم پذیرای نور گردانید و این  
شگرف انجمن را بلوامع داد دهلی فرمانروایان والا شکوه  
آسودگی کرامت فرموده \*

6

(h). برفت آن گلبن خرم ببادے دریغ ماند و فریادے و دادے  
زمانے چشم عبرت بین بخفته گرش سیلاب خون باز ایستاده  
چه شاید گفت دوران زمان را نخواهد پرورید این سفلہ زاده  
نیارد گردش گیتی دگر بسار چنان صاحب دلے فروغ نژادے  
(i). خوبست صحبت اثرے داشته باشد

6

معشوق ز عاشق خبرے داشته باشد  
دل رفت بآتشکد عشق و نیامد  
مے آمد اگر بال و برے داشته باشد

مردیم ز بس ثابت و سیاره شهر دیم  
آیا شب هجران صحرے داشته باشد

6

(f). سرے در عهد ما سامان ندارد کسے گر آب دارد نان ندارد  
مفادی میزند درش جبهت باس که درد مفلسی درمان ندارد  
بشیرینی سخاوت جان بود لیک کسے کو زر ندارد جان ندارد  
همه این تنگ عیشیها ز فسق است و گر نه بذل حق پایان ندارد  
فلط شد راه نعمت خانه ورنه نعیم حق درو دربان ندارد

10

PERSIAN.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER:—M. Umar Din, M.A.

I.—(a) Name and define all kinds of اسماء معرفه

3

(b) Give the 2nd Persons, singular and plural,  
of the Imperatives of نمودن - بودن

فرمودن and افراختن - بریدن

2

II.—Parse the overlined words in the following sentences :—

- (a). دو پیمانہ آہست و یک چمچہ دوغ \*  
 (b). لقہ ان حکیم را گفتند حکمت از کجہ آموختی \*  
 (c). دریغ آمدم زان ہمہ بوستان \*  
 (d). بعذر و توبہ توان رستن از عذاب خدای \*  
 (e). زینہار از قرین بہ زینہار \*

3

III.—Distinguish between عطف بیان - بدل - حذف - جملہ خبریہ - جملہ انشائیہ - ہائے مختلفہ - ہائے ملفوظیہ - تخفیف

5

IV.—What are the different kinds of استفہام? Give examples in Persian sentences.

2

V.—State some rules for the insertion and omission of the particle را as the sign of the accusative case.

3

VI.—(a) Give examples in Persian sentences of یائے مصدریہ and ک عاطفہ - چہ تعظیمہ - الف وصل

2

(b) Trace the derivation of دشمن - داور - خواندہ - پیغمبر

2

VII.—Analyse according to the Persian Grammar the following verse :—

آسائش دو گیتی تغیر این دو حرف است  
 با دوستان لطف با دشمنان مدارا

3

VIII.—Write a short letter in Persian to your teacher requesting him to grant you leave for a week.

5

IX.—Translate into Persian :—

اٹلی کے طالب علموں نے پندرہویں صدی میں قلمی کتابوں  
 کے جمع کرنے اور علم ادب زندہ کرنے میں اپنی تمام عمریں  
 صرف کر دیں۔ مگر انسانوں کی خوش نصیبی سے جسوقت  
 اٹلی کے زندہ دل - علم دوست قلمی کتابوں کی تلاش کرنے  
 میں سرگرم تھے اور نہایت دقت اور مشکل سے قلمی کتابوں  
 سے کچھ علم حاصل کرتے تھے۔ اُسوقت اتفاقاً یورپ میں ایک

ایسی عمدہ ایجاد ہوئی - جسکے برابر تمام دنیا کے انسانوں کی تاریخ میں کوئی دوسری چیز نہیں - وہ ایجاد کیا تھی چھاپہ کی کل - اس ایجاد نے کتابوں کو سستا اور علم کو ارزاں کر دیا - اسوقت سے بذریعہ ان کلوں کے کتابیں آسانی سے چھپنے لگیں - اور لٹریچر کی اشاعت اٹلی میں کمال زور و شور سے ہونے لگی - گویا اس وقت سے تعلیم کا انقلاب اُفق پر آیا - اور اُس نے اپنی نورانی شعاعیں دنیا پر ڈالنی شروع کیں - چھاپہ کی ایجاد سے یہی نہیں ہوا کہ مختلف علوم کی کتابیں آسانی سے اور بکثرت ملک میں پھیل گئیں - یا برائے علوم محفوظ ہو گئے - یا اُن علوم کے جاننے والوں کی تعداد بڑھ گئی - بلکہ اُن دانشمند اور لائق لوگوں کو اپنے عمدہ اور مفید ترقی بخش خیالات کے موانع الناس میں پھیلانے کا عمدہ ذریعہ مل گیا - چھوٹے چھوٹے رسالوں اور پرچوں کے چھپنے اور بکثرت تقسیم ہونے اور سوسائٹی میں انپر بحث ہونے سے تہذیب اور طرز معاشرت پر اتنا اثر پڑا - کہ پچھلے زمانے کی صدیوں میں اسکا ہونا ممکن نہ تھا - اٹھارویں صدی کے شروع میں سوسائٹی کی اصلاح اور اخلاق کی درستی اور طرز معاشرت میں تہذیب پھیلانے کے لئے جو کام ٹیٹلر اور سپکٹیگر کے پرچوں نے کیا - وہ شاید بلکہ یقیناً کسی بری سی بری کتاب نے نہیں کیا \*

#### URDU.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER :—M. S. Muhammad Latif, K.B.

I.—Compose in Urdu sentences illustrating the use of the following :—

آنکھ اوجھل پہار اوجھل - ایک لائمی سب کو ہانکا -  
پہاگے بردے آزاد کرنا - باتیں چد چا کر کرنا - ہاتھ مارنا -

ہاتھ پیر مارنا - ہاتھ دھو بیٹھا - ایتیاں رگرتا - منہ مارنا ۔  
 کان پر جوں نہ چلنا \*

II.—Write in simple Urdu an essay on any of the following subjects :—

1.—Duty to parents.

2.—Duties of an educated man.

3 —True honesty.

III.—Correct mistakes in the following passage :—

غرض غزنی میں اسوقت رستم و سہراب کے قصہ کی جو  
 منصری نے لکھا تھا تری چرچا نہی - فردوسی نے بہ حال دیکھکر  
 اسفندیار اور رستم کا داستان نظم کر بادشاہ کے روبرو پیش  
 کیا وہ اسکو سنکر اسقدر خوش ہوا کہ شہنامہ کا تصنیف  
 اُسی کے سپرد کیا اور وزیر اعظم کو حکم دیا تھا جسوقت  
 یہ ہزار شعریں کہکر لایا کریگا ایکہزار اشرفی اُسے دیا کرو۔  
 کہتے ہیں کہ لقب فردوسی بھی یہ شاعر کو محمود کے دربار  
 سے عطا ہوئی تھی \*

#### URDU.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER :—M. Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A.

I.—Render the following passages in a simple and concise style into Urdu; commenting on the overlined words and phrases :—

(۱) جب سواری قریب محل شاہی کے پہنچی تو آسمان

لے بھی سلامی رعد سے ادا کی اور گھر افشانی شروع کی ۔

پیروں کے اکھارے آدمیوں کے قہ کے قہ بھیگتے بھاگتے دوڑتے

ہانپتے جدھو جسکے منہنگ سوائے چلتے \*

(ب) بلندی سخن کو آسمان سے دعویٰ برائے - شیرینی  
طرز کو قند سے کلمہ ہمسری - قلم کے زور سے ضرب المثل کو  
طپنچہ رستم کی توانائی - روح القدس کے فیض سے سربرقلم  
 کو اعجاز مسیحائی \*

5

II.—Explain the words and phrases overlined :—

(۱) حضرات سامعین جسطرح بچپن کی شادی نے ہمارے  
 ملک کو مصیبت کے دربا میں ڈبوا ہوا ہے وہی ہی بڑھاپے  
 کے بیابان نے اسکو کھو دیا ہے - ہمارا کل دنیا بھر میں ایک  
 ملک اور اُس میں دو بلائیں اور پھر کیسی کافر بلائیں کہ جس  
 گھر میں نازل ہوئیں اُسے بے ماتم کدہ بنائے نہ چھوڑا - یوں  
 تو بہ دونوں عورتوں کے حق میں کانتے بونے کے لئے ایک  
تہیلی کے بگئے ہیں مگر تجربہ سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ بڑھاپے کا  
بیابان زبان تر مودی ہے جسکو اُسنے دلہن بنایا بہت جلد اُسے  
زندگیا پہنایا - اگر ہم بڑھاپے کی شادی کو جنوں سے نعمیو  
کریں تو بیچا نہیں کیونکہ اسکی ہوس آدمی کے دل میں  
اُسوقت پیدا ہوتی ہے جب وہ ساتھا بدا ناٹھا ہوجاتا ہے کیا  
خوب ہوس ہے کہ پانوں تو قبر میں لٹک رہے ہیں اور بز اخفش  
دولہا بنے ہوے پور پور مہندی لگی ہوئی لباس عروسی  
انکارہ سا سرخ زیب برکے ہوے ارہل تگو پر سوار چھوٹے چلے

جائے ہیں اگر من شریف پوچھئے تو نودوشش نازم ہاين ريش و فاش  
 (ب) ہمارا ایک کارسپانڈنٹ دریافت کرتا ہے کہ اچھا  
 صاحب جو کچھ بڑے بڑے آدمیوں نے کمیشن کے روبرو  
 افیم کے فوائد بیان کئے وہ تسلیم لیکن کوئی یہ نہ تو پوچھ  
 کہ کتنے افیمیوں کے اظہار لئے گئے اور کسی نے یہ بھی خیال  
 کیا کہ آؤ ذرا افیمی کی جزو اور بال بچوں سے بھی دریافت  
 کریں۔ اگر ایسا کیا جاتا تو یقین ہے کہ اہل کمیشن کو چنی بیگم  
 کے جوہروں کی قلمی کھل جاتی ہماری یہ رائے ہرگز نہیں  
 کہ افیم کا استعمال قانون کے زور سے جبراً روکنا ممکن یا  
 قرین مصلحت ہے لیکن ایک مضر شے کو مفید بھی کیوں  
 بنایا جاوے اور پھر اس میں اسقدر مبالغہ کیا جاوے اور سچ  
 تو یہ ہے کہ ہاتھ کنگن کو آر سی کیا۔ کیا ضرورت ہے کہ  
 ڈاکٹروں اور بابوؤں سے دریافت کیا جاوے کیوں نہیں لکھو  
 کے ایک درجن افیمونی بلاکر ان کے اظہار لئے خود بخود معلوم  
 ہو جاتا کہ اس مادہٴ فساد کی عادت انسان کو کیا سے کیا  
 بنا دیتی ہے \*

III.—Comment on the words and phrases overlined in the following verses, and explain the last two verses :

(۱) مَلّائی اگر کیجے تو ملا کی ہے یہ قدر

ہوں دور پہ آئے جو کوئی مٹھوی خوان ہے

- (۲) اور صاحضر اخوند کا اب ہیامیں بقاوں 2
- ہک کامٹے دال عدس وجوے دونان ۛ 2
- (۳) دن کو قوۃ بیچارہ پڑھایا کرے لڑے 2
- شب خرچ لکھے گھر کا اگر ہمدرد دان ۛ 2
- (۴) نس پر بہہ منم ۛ کہ نہالی تے اُسکے 2
- لڑکونکی شرارت سے سدا خار نہاں ۛ 2
- (۵) کہتا ۛ آئینہ کہ سمجھہ تربیت کی قدر 2
- جن نے کیا ۛ سنگ کو ہمرنگ آب کا 2
- (۶) اگر عدم سے نہو ساتھ فکر روزی کا 2
- تو آب ودانہ کو لیکر نہ ہو گھر پیدا 2
- IV.—Scan the first verse and parse— 2
- ہسنی سے عدم تک نفس چند کی ۛ راہ 2
- V.—Write a short life of Sauda. 3
- VI.—What sort of اضافت is in دریا ۛ مصیبت کا 3
- لباس عروسی and بڑھاپے کی شادی 3

HINDI.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER:—Pandit Lakshmi Shankara Misra, M.A.

I.—Write a letter to your father in Hindi pointing out to him the advantages of travelling in civilised foreign countries and asking his permission and assistance in doing so. 15

II.—Describe in Hindi a big fair that you might have seen and mention the advantages of fairs in general. 15



III.—Write an essay in Hindi on one of the following subjects :—

- (a) Advantages of Physical Training or (b) Disadvantages of early marriage. 20

HINDI.—PAPER B.

EXAMINEE :—Pandit L. Kishmi Shankara Misra, M.A.

- I.—(i) Distinguish between सन्धि and समास । 2

(ii) Explain the Sandhis and the Samases in the following :

गंगोदक, गणेश, प्रत्येक, निर्जनवन निष्कल । 5

II.—Mention briefly the cases in which the Dental स is changed into छ. 5

III.—Give the exact force of the prefixes and affixes in the following :—

कर्तव्य, चन्द्रवत्, संचित, वियोगी, परिहास, and पराजित. 5

IV.—Conjugate the verb पीना in the Past Tense. 3

V.—Give the Etymology ( व्युत्पत्ति ) of the following :—

विमोह, सरोवर, विनीत, धार्मिक and शैथ 5

VI.—Give the plural forms of स्त्री, विद्या, धेनु and कवि in accusative ( कर्म ) and Dative ( सच्चदान ) cases. 4

VII.—Disjoin the Sandhis in the following :

निर्दयता, सच्चदानन्द, अत्यावश्यक and दिव्येश. 2

VIII.—Explain the following passages in clear Hindi and give Synonyms of the words underlined :—

(a) कौशल कुमार सुकुमार अति मारुह ते आनी निज

पाई है शोभा त्रिभुवन की। फूल फुलवाई में लुगल  
फिरत दोनों भाई चन्द सखी लखि आई गहे शतिका  
मुमन को । चरण लोनाई दृग देखे बनि आई जिन  
जीती कोमलाई व ललाई पदुमन की । कहत सजुचाई  
मोर जियरा डेराई हाय गड़ि जनि जाय पाय पाँखरी  
सुमन की ॥

5

(b) ऐसे उत्तम धर्म के प्रतिपालन करने में कौन विद्वान  
उद्यत न होगा और कौन मनुष्य इस असार संसार  
रूपो समुद्र में मकर मछलियों की गति पाहेगा ।

3

(c) सकत न तुव ताते बचन मो रस को रस खोय ।  
किं २ चौंटे कीर जौ खरो सवादन होय ।

3

(d) कुदरतो जलजलोजो जमीन में आते हैं वह तो बाहिर  
में सिवाय गारत और तबाह करने के कोई अपना  
असर नहीं दिखाते लेकिन एखलाक बशरामें जो  
जलजलोजे आते हैं उनसे कौमों की हमेशा इसलाह हो  
जाती है और उसके बग़ैर किसी भीम की आदात  
दुबल नहीं होती ।

5

IX.—Give the metre ( छंद मात्रा ) of the Doha in  
VIII. (c)

3

PANJABI :—PAPER A.

EXAMINER :—Pandit Bhanu Datta.

I.—Write an Essay in Panjabi on Liberty ( ਉਦਾਰ-  
ਪਣਾ )

25

II.—Explain the following idioms :—

ਪੁੰਨ ਦੀ ਗੋਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਦ ਡਿੱਠੇ ਹਨ ।

ਬੰਦਾ ਜੋੜੇ ਪਲੀ ਪਲੀ ਰੱਬ ਰੁੜਾਵੇ ਕੁੱਪਾ ।

ਬਕਰਾ ਰੋਵੇ ਜਿੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਕਸਾਈ ਰੋਵੇ ਮਿੱਥ ਨੂੰ ।

ਬਿੱਲੀ ਭਾਣੇ ਛਿੱਕਾ ਟੁੱਟਾ ।

ਭੁੱਖੇ ਜੱਟ ਕਟੌਰੀ ਲੱਦੀ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਆਫ਼ਿਆ 10

III.—Explain the following in Panjabi :—

ਥਾਪਿਆ ਨਾ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਤਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਇ । ਆਪੇ

ਆਪ ਨਿਰੰਜਨ ਸੋਇ । ਜਿਨਿ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਤਿਨਿ

ਪਾਇਆ ਮਾਨ । ਨਾਨਕ ਗਾਵੀਐ ਗੁਣੀ ਨਿਧਾਨੁ ।

ਗਾਵੀਐ ਸੁਣੀਐ ਮਨ ਰਖੀਐ ਭਾਉ । ਦੁਖ ਪਰਿ

ਹਰ ਸੁਖ ਘਰਿ ਲੈ ਜਾਉ । ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਨਾਦੈ ਗੁਰ

ਮੁਖ ਵੇਦੈ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਮਾਇ । ਗੁਰ ਈਸੁਰ

ਗੁਰ ਗੋਰਖ ਬਰਮਾ ਗੁਰ ਪਾਰਬਤੀ ਮਾਈ । ਜੇ

ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ ਆਖਾਂ ਨਾਹੀ ਕਥਨਾਂ ਕਥਨੁ ਨ ਜਾਇ ।

ਗੁਰਾਂ ਇਕ ਦੇਹਿ ਬੁਝਾਈ । ਸਭਨਾ ਜੀਆਂ ਕਾ

ਇਕੋ ਦਾਤਾ ਸੋ ਮੈ ਵਿਸਰਿ ਨ ਜਾਈ ॥

10

IV.—Correct the errors of Grammar and idiom in the following:—

(੧) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਨੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਇਵੇਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਭੱਜਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਹੋ ।

(੨) ਤੁਮ ਬੜੇ ਮੂਰਖ ਹੋ ਆਪਣਾ ਭਲਾ ਤਨਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝ ਦੇ ।

(੩) ਜੇ ਹਮ ਸਾਣਤੇ ਤੇ ਕਦੀ ਨਾ ਜਾਨ ਦੇਤੇ ।

(੪) ਹਮਨੂੰ ਤੋਂ ਯਹੀਂ ਤਕ ਲਿਵਾਯ ਲਾਏ ਰਹੇ । 5

PANJABI.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER:—Pandit Bhanu Datta.

I.—Conjugate verbs (ਲਿਖਨਾ) (ਸੌਨਾ) and (ਭੋਣਾ) in the past tense of causal (ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾਰਥਕ) 5

II.—Decline the words (ਆਪ-ਕੁੜੀ-ਚੌਥਾ) । 5

III.—Explain the Samases of the following:—

ਰਾਮ ਲਛਮਨ-ਕੁਭੈਲ-ਨਿਲੱਜ-ਰਾਮਦਾਸ-ਮੁਲੱਖਨਾ-ਨਿਕੰਮਾ । 7

IV.—Give the etymology of the following words:—

ਗਜਾਨੀ-ਧਜਾਨੀ-ਵਛੱਪਨ-ਕਮਾਓ-ਭਜਾਕੁ-ਮੋਢੂ 7

V.—Dissolve the Sandhi in the following:—

ਸਦੈਵ-ਸਯਨ-ਪਾਵਕ-ਕਵੀਸਰ-ਉਲੇਖ-ਮਨੋਰਥ:— 5

- VI.—Give the definition of adverb (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਖਣ) pronoun (ਸਰਬ ਨਾਮ) and verb (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ) with examples. 5
- VII.—Compose a sentence showing the use of the first of the five cases (ਕਾਰਕ) and of the Imperative mood (ਅਨੁਗਤਾ) 5
- VIII.—Write out the roots of (ਖੜ੍ਹ) and (ਟੜ੍ਹ) with examples. 6
- IX.—How many cases (ਕਾਰਕ) are used in the Panjabi (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) 5

## PASHTU.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER :—Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, C.I.E.

- I.—Give a brief account in Pashtu of the Afghan War of 1840 A.D. 25
- II.—How is Dative formed in Pashtu. Give three examples ? 4
- III.—Decline the first Pashtu Personal Pronoun through all its cases. 6
- IV.—How is the Passive voice formed in Pashtu ? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6
- V.—In what respects must adjectives agree (in Pashtu) with the nouns they qualify ? Illustrate your answer by examples. 9

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

PASHTU.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER :—Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, C.I.B.

I.—Give the masculine of the following nouns :—

اوبنه - مینه - خواږه - صیږ - نبڅه - چنډي - مرغی - پی

II.—Give the plural of the following nouns :—

خوږ - نبڅه - لویک - ملک - میله - پښتو - سړي -  
مشر - ملگر - شیطان \*

III.—Give the past and future tenses of the following verbs :—

خندل پېژندل - کدل - کول - ښول - راتلل - تلل - وهل \*

IV.—Give the past, aorist and imperative (negative form) of the verb پریوتل

V.—Explain the following sentences :—

(a). ده سیندپور غاړه ده دښتن لڼډر نامت وه \*

(b). زه به اوس ختم چه شهاد بنمناڼ خبر شول نوما  
به مرکزي \*

(c). توره له ټيکي نه و باده \*

(d). کينيت چه اوبه نه مومي شول شی \*

(e). ده سړی دښمناڼ چه په کود کېښ مخالف شی  
نودی په آرام سړه گذران کوی \*

(f). اوبه یغی راځړه چه خرڅه وی \*

(g). په خپل دولندي مډه غره کېږه چه دولت په زر  
زوا لېږی \*

(h). خواږه اوڅره ورته وویل چه حمونږ خاوند مرکېږی

اونه داسی خوشحالیږی چرک ویل چه پېرېدږی  
چه مړشی \*

HISTORY.

EXAMINER :—Lala Umrao Singh, M.A.

I.—Name the various kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and state under what circumstances they became consolidated. 4

II.—Give a short account of the parliaments known respectively as The Mad, The Good, The Wonderful and The Short. 6

III.—(a) Trace the descent of Queen Victoria from James I. 2

(b). Name in order, with dates, the chief events in the reign of George II. and say what made the last year of that reign especially memorable. 4

IV.—Write short historical notes on these : Simon de Montfort, Cardinal Wolsey and the Younger Pitt. 6

V.—What do you know of the Feudal System, the Constitutions of Clarendon and the Repeal of the Corn-laws ? 6

VI.—Write a short account of the Bahmani Kingdom. What led to its downfall and what independent states sprang upon its ruins ? 5

VII.—State briefly the chief events of the reign of Akbar. What do you know of his Revenue System ? 6

VIII.—Write a short account of each of these : Vikramaditya, Ahalya Bai and Nicholson. 5

IX.—Give a brief account of the administration of Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India. 6

X.—What do you know of these : (a) The Treaty of Bassein, (i) The Battle of Wandewash and (c) The Regulating Act. 5

GEOGRAPHY.

EXAMINER :—C. Golak Nath, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

I.—Give a brief account of the atmosphere. 4

II.—Describe the principle classes of rocks that constitute the superficial part of the earth. 4

III.—Distinguish between Continental and Oceanic Islands, and show how these two classes of islands exhibit a diversity in respect of vegetation, and their native animal inhabitants.

5

IV.—What is the origin of salt lakes? Mention some of the salt lakes of India.

4

V.—Explain and illustrate the statement that “ice and snow play a very important part in the economy of the World.”

4

VI.—Mention the three principal races of men and describe the characteristics and habitat of any one of them.

4

VII.—Draw a map of England, marking in it the six Northern Counties.

Also show the positions of the following towns in each County: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Bradford, Manchester, Scarborough, Hull, Carlisle, Shields and Keswick.

6

VIII.—How is Afghanistan bounded?

Mention its chief towns, and state what you know of its climate, people and productions.

IX.—Give the principal divisions of Africa and the names and situation of some large lakes in Eastern Africa.

X.—Where are the following places and for what is each noted:—Canterbury, the Transvaal, Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Panama and Leipzig.

#### MATHEMATICS.—PAPER A.

EXAMINER:—Golak Nath Chatterji, Esq., B.A.

I.—Convert  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  into circulating decimals and point out the relation between the figures in their periods.

II.—The sides of a rectangle are as 3 : 4 and the area is 1,452 square feet. Find its length and breadth.



III.—Exchange Rs. 7,680 for English money at 1s. 8½d. per Rupee. 5

IV.—What is discount? How is it commonly calculated? If a sum of Rs. 1,000 becomes due three months hence, what is its present value as commonly calculated, and what as correctly calculated, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent? 8

V.—Find the square root of 101 correct to five places of decimals. 8

VI.—Exhibit  $(a^2 + b^2)(x^2 + y^2)$  as the sum of two squares. 6

VII.—Find the Highest Common Factor of—

$$3x^5 - 23x^3 + 43x - 8 \text{ and } x^4 - 5x^3 - 6x^2 + 35x - 7. \quad 8$$

VIII.—Simplify

$$\left\{ \frac{\frac{x}{y} + 2}{\frac{x}{y} + 1} + \frac{x}{y} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{x}{y} + 2 - \frac{\frac{x}{y}}{\frac{x}{y} + 1} \right\} \quad 8$$

IX.—Solve :—

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-b}}{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x-b}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (i) \quad 4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} &= c \\ \frac{b}{x} + \frac{a}{y} &= d \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (ii)$$

X.—A man who went out between five and six and returned between six and seven found that the hands of his watch had exactly changed places. When did he go out?

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## MATHEMATICS.—PAPER B.

EXAMINER :—Rai Babu Mal, B.A.

- I.—How does Euclid define *a circle* and the *circumference of a circle* ? 2
- Give any other definition showing how a circle may be generated and how it may be distinguished from the circumference. 3
- Prove that a circle can have only one centre, and the centre must be within the circle. 3
- II.—What is a corollary ? 1\*
- Enunciate and prove the ninth proposition of Book I; 3
- and from it deduce, as a corollary, the eleventh proposition of Book I. 3
- III.—What is meant by the “locus of a point” ? 2
- Equal triangles (*i.e.* of equal areas) are upon the same base and on the same side of it, find the locus of their vertices. 4
- IV.—Enunciate the ninth and the tenth propositions of Book II. 2
- Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts, be equal to the square on the other part. 4
- V.—Define *concentric circles*, *a point of contact*, *the convex part of a circumference*, and *a tangent*. 4
- (a). Prove that diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle. 2
- (b). If any point be taken without a circle, and straight lines be drawn from it to the circumference, of those which fall upon the convex part of the circumference, show that the tangent is the greatest. 2
- Which is the least ? 1

VI.—If two straight lines cut one another, so that the rectangles contained by the segments of one of them, be equal to the rectangles contained by the segments of the other; then a circle may be described passing through the extremities of the two lines.

6

VII.—When is one rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in, and circumscribed about another rectilineal figure?

2

Describe a circle about an acute-angled triangle.

5

VIII.—Give the rule for finding the area of a triangle in terms of its sides.

2

The sides of a triangle are  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, find in inches (1) The area of the triangle (2) The radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

6

Is there any peculiarity in the triangle given above? If so, state the circumstances which have led you to note that peculiarity.

3

IX.—Given the perimeter of a right-angled isosceles triangle  $= \sqrt{2} + 1$ . Find the hypotenuse.

5

X.—Draw a plan of the field A B C D E, and calculate its area from the accompanying field book.

		to C D	
		900	
to E 300		600	
		500	O C
		200	400 to B.
	From C A		

9

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—PAPER A.—*Elementary Physics.*

EXAMINER:—M. C. Mukerji, Esq., B.A.

I.—Draw a figure (cross section) of the inclined plane and show what mechanical advantage is gained by its use.

4

II.—State and illustrate the principle of Archimedes.

5

III.—Describe a syphon and explain its action.

5

